



From left: Knesset Speaker Shevah Weiss, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, party secretary Nissim Zivli, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin vote at yesterday's Labor Party convention, as Justice Minister David Liba'i runs the balloting. (Hana Gritsky/Israel Sun)

Labor delays debate in unity move

LABOR'S convention yesterday decided to postpone the debate on direct elections for prime minister to the next session, to be held in March.

The convention, at Tel Aviv's Cinemas Hall, was described as calm and orderly, if not downright boring, and demonstrated the unity of Labor's leadership and factions, who agreed to put all internal controversies aside to concentrate on the peace process.

The resolution to postpone the debate, reached by a large major-

ity in an open vote, was proposed jointly by both Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. The convention rejected Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin's proposal to debate the issue at this session.

Beilin had requested that those opposing his proposal not use the peace issue as a reason to postpone the debate on the premier-

ship elections. But in fact that is exactly what both Rabin and

Peres did in their speeches.

Histadrut Chairman Haim Ramon, who at last week's gathering of Labor's Kfar Yarak circle spoke strongly in favor of direct elections for prime minister as the only way in which Labor could win the elections, failed to show up at the convention.

The only thing marring the tranquil atmosphere, to a certain extent, was the women's rebellion and the possibility that Third

Way MKs Avigdor Kahalani, Emanuel Zissman and Ya'acov Shefi might leave the party over the Golan law issue.

Rabin and Coalition Chairman Ra'anan Cohen met with the three, who are threatening to vote with Tsomet in the Knesset next week on a proposal reinforcing the Golan law.

Rabin and Cohen warned the three that if they defy party discipline and vote with Tsomet, they might find themselves outside the party.

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

500 women delegates boycott proceedings

THE Labor Party's 500 women delegates yesterday boycotted the party's convention at Tel Aviv's Cinemas, following the party leadership's refusal to increase the reserved places for women on Labor's list of Knesset candidates from 10% to 20%.

The women, led by Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namer, Na'amat Chairperson Ofra Friedman and chairman of the women's section Orly Bittl held a separate meeting outside the convention hall.

Namer, who refused to enter

the hall to give the speech she had been scheduled to make on the labor situation, spearheaded the women's demands. "If we don't get eight reserved places in the first 40 we will not take part in this convention. We will decide on what steps to take afterwards," she said.

The women decided to convene their delegates in the next few days and demand another convention session to push their demands.

"I don't know how we women can begin working for a party which has only four women on its Knesset list. What will we answer women who say they will not vote for a party which thinks four women are enough for it? It's like saying to them: We don't need you in the decision-making forums in the Knesset and cabinet. And how will we face them when the Likud has doubled its representation of women and Meretz gives them 30%?" Friedman

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Boy dies after being hit by car

A 12-year-old boy who was critically injured when hit by a car Sunday died later that evening in Laniado Hospital. Avihu Tavga was riding his bicycle in his Neotoma neighborhood when hit by a car driven by Amir Shalom, 26, whose license was immediately suspended for speeding.

In Lod yesterday, a man suffered serious head injuries after losing control of his car, which hit a telephone pole. He was taken to Sheba Hospital.

Arafat urges Cairo to lobby US on peace process

CAIRO - Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat urged Egypt yesterday to use its influence with Washington to press Israel to stop holding up the Middle East peace process.

Palestinian officials said Arafat, worried that progress between Israel and Syria could delay Palestinian self-rule for Judea and Samaria, made his plea to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak ahead of a visit by US Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

News agencies

Despite eight months of talks on extending self-rule from Gaza to Judea/Samaria, Israel and the Palestinians are still far apart on fundamental points - how to redeploy Israeli troops, whether eastern Jerusalem residents can stand in Palestinian elections and the size of an elected Palestinian council.

Christopher is due to start his Middle East trip in Cairo on Friday by meeting Mubarak before flying to Israel.

US officials said the talks between military experts will not begin until after Christopher makes his 13th Middle East peace mission, which includes Jerusalem, Damascus, Gaza or Jericho, Amman and Cairo.

Arafat did not speak with the press after his hour-long meeting with Mubarak, which was held at the president's home.

Palestinian officials said Mubarak also wanted to brief Arafat on the outcome of his recent visit to Damascus for talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad.

TRADE negotiations with the European Union and Germany's planned cut in aid will dominate today's talks between German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and several cabinet ministers.

Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish said yesterday the success of Kohl's visit will be judged based on whether he delivers on his promise to guarantee Israel's economic interests in the trade agreement with the EU.

Harish noted that although all the European leaders have backed Israel's demands to rectify the gaping \$7.5 billion trade deficit with the EU, the bureaucrats in Brussels have been pushing sectoral interests blocking progress in the negotiations. He added that, as Europe's most influential leader, Kohl can play a

JOSE ROSENFELD

key role to insure Israel's special status.

A senior Israeli official close to the negotiations, however, did not put much faith in Kohl's intervening on behalf of Israel. "The Germans have been very sympathetic, but they have not lifted a finger on our behalf," he said. "They are certainly capable of getting whatever they want, if they see it as their interest."

Science and Arts Minister Shulamit Aloni warned that Harish's demand to wait for a better trade agreement is liable to cause Israel to miss the opportunity to participate in EU research and development projects, thereby harming chances to preserve its scientific technological standing.

Her ministry and the heads of universities and research organizations have called on the government to separate the R&D agreement from the industrial, trade, and agricultural agreements.

According to the Science Ministry, the EU spends \$13 billion on research and development projects and will provide Israel with an entry ticket to a market of 15 countries with a population of 340 million and an annual gross domestic product of \$6 trillion.

Several ministers will also raise the issue of Germany's plan to cancel its annual DM 140 million assistance package and transfer it to the Palestinians. Both the Foreign Ministry and the Treasury oppose the move.

Related story, Page 3

Wife of Jihad leader seeks residency

EVELYN GORDON

THE wife of Islamic Jihad leader Fathi Shakaki should not be given residency status in Israel, both because she is the wife of an arch-terrorist and because she has voluntarily moved to Syria, the state told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

It was responding to a petition by Fathiya Shakaki, who asked that she and her three children be granted permanent residency status. The case is to be heard today.

Fathiya, who was born in eastern Jerusalem, did have permanent residency status when she married Shakaki in 1985. In 1988, however, Shakaki was expelled to Lebanon, after having twice been imprisoned for terrorist activity during the 1980s. He moved to Syria shortly afterwards, where he assumed the leadership of Islamic Jihad. Fathiya followed him there, and their three children were all born in Syria.

Last October, Fathiya returned to Jerusalem for a visit and asked the Interior Ministry for an Israeli identity card listing herself and her children. The ministry turned down her request and ordered her to leave the country. She then petitioned the High Court, and has remained in Israel awaiting the court's ruling.

In her petition, Fathiya argued that since her husband had been expelled, she was compelled to follow him - but that she had never intended to give up Israeli residency.

Hamas set back in capital

ALON PINKAS

THE arrest of 45 Hamas members in eastern Jerusalem and in villages on the city's periphery set back the organization's activities in the city, but a new cadre is already in the making, a senior security official said yesterday.

However, the source said, all 45 are "relatively small fish," and their liaisons in Hamas' military arm, Izzadin Kassam, have not been located yet.

Those arrested were active in the Old City and in A-Tur, Abu Dis, Ras el-Amud, Azariya, and Sur Bahir. They were organized in independent two cells, each guided by Izzadin Kassam members. The cells were primarily used to transfer and deliver explosives and other equipment used in attacks.

"The fact that they were not top-level activists should not diminish the importance of catching them," the source said. "It was a very successful preventive operation in that it prevented both attacks and replenishment for the Izzadin Kassam ranks."

RABIN

(Continued from Page 1)
"Leave all marginal issues to a later date. Today, we must move on from nearly 50 years of war for survival to the campaign for peace, which will enable us to express our real values as a nation and as a state - equality for all citizens internally, and peace with all our neighbors externally."

Peres said that the Golan settlers "are our emissaries, and have fulfilled a security mission of the first degree. But now they must be our loyal emissaries in peace. I know it hurts."
"It's not the Syrians I'm worried about," he added, "it's the Iranian nuclear plants. We must sign a peace agreement with Syria to fight the Iranian nuclear threat."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cairo talks resume

The Cairo talks between Israel and the Palestinians on the transfer of additional powers in the territories resumes today. The Israeli delegation will be headed by Maj.-Gen. Oren Shohor, while the Palestinian delegation will be headed by attorney Jamil Tarifi.

Bnei Brak residents riot

Hundreds of Bnei Brak residents broke windows and set a fire at City Hall last night during a demonstration by haredi groups against the municipality and the strike by its workers.

Olmert to boycott Italian fete

Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert announced yesterday he would boycott the Italian Consulate's reception for Italy's national day, because separate receptions are being held for Jews and Arabs. Olmert has boycotted receptions at other consulates for similar reasons. Only the US Consulate has been holding joint receptions.

Palestinians plan TV broadcasts

Palestinians hope to begin television broadcasts from Judea and Samaria on July 15. Saman Khoury, deputy-director of the Palestinian Television and Radio Authority, said yesterday. He said the Palestinians are building nine 100-watt transmitters and broadcasts from Ramallah will reach the central region at first, and later be expanded to the rest of the territories.

Bank manager acquitted of theft charge

Yehoshua Roth, 49, of Pe'ah Tikva, a former manager of the North American Bank branch in Bnei Brak, was acquitted of theft and fraud charges by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday. The trial started some six years ago. Roth was accused of lending money to firms in violation of the bank's policy and without sufficient collateral or the necessary authorizations.

Rafael workers to step up sanctions

Workers at Rafael (the Armaments Development Authority) will intensify sanctions against management gradually, it was decided yesterday at a meeting in Tel Aviv headed by Histadrut Trade Union Department chairman Amir Peretz. Peretz called on Rafael's management to postpone for 60 days implementation of plans to fire workers.

Morgue workers face morals charge

Two Rambam Hospital morgue workers have been charged with violating patient-doctor confidentiality and receiving bribes from tombstone manufacturers, after a family complained they received a call about buying a tombstone even before they officially announced their loved one's death.

OPEN LETTER TO CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL

Sehr geehrter Herr Bundeskanzler,

Erlauben Sie mir, mich an Sie zu wenden, um Sie über einen Mibstand in der Wiedergutmachung in Kenntnis zu setzen, für dessen Ursprung Ihre Regierung zwar nicht verantwortlich ist, jedoch, nach Kenntnisnahme, für dessen Beseitigung zu sorgen hat.

Im Überleitungsvertrag vom 26.05.1952 zwischen der Bundesrepublik, den USA, Grossbritannien und Frankreich hat sich die Bundesrepublik in der Entschädigung für Opfer der NS-Verfolgung verpflichtet. "In Zukunft die einschlägigen Rechtsvorschriften im Bundesgebiet für die Anspruchsberechtigten nicht ungünstiger zu gestalten als die gegenwärtig geltenden Rechtsvorschriften". Dennoch hat die Bundesregierung am 31.03.1988 die Vorschrift des § 15 a der 2. DV-BEG, die den Zweck hatte, die Renten von verfolgten Hausfrauen, die nach ihren Ehemännern eingestuft wurden, zu reduzieren, erlassen.

Mit dieser Verordnung hat die Bundesrepublik den Überleitungsvertrag unwiderruflich gebrochen.

Ich habe vor, Ihre Regierung auf Einhaltung der vertraglichen Verpflichtungen durch Widerruf dieses ungesetzlichen § 15 a der 2. DV-BEG vor dem Europäischen Gerichtshof zu verklagen.

Ich bin sicher, daß, wenn Sie sich persönlich mit der Materie vertraut machen, Sie von sich aus die auch nach deutschem Recht ungesetzliche Verordnung (§ 15 a Abs. 4 BEG, § 843 Abs. IV BGB, BGH IV ZR 134/57 und BGH IX ZR 60/89) widerrufen werden.

Nachdem es sich bei den Anspruchsberechtigten um hochbetagte Personen handelt, ist eine Geboten, wenn sie noch zu Lebzeiten zu ihrem Recht kommen sollten. Ich wäre Ihnen, sehr geehrter Herr Bundeskanzler, deshalb für eine möglichst prompte Antwort sehr verbunden.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung
Josef BLANDER
19 Rue Bleue
75009 Paris/France

People interested in the progress of my claim can type a letter to me in German, English, French, Polish, Hebrew or Yiddish.

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We deeply mourn the tragic passing of our friend, partner and chairman

DAVID (Bidia) JAGLOM

He will be greatly missed and fondly remembered forever.

Dr. Otto Fokschaner
George and Rosamund Fokschaner
and the management and staff of
Overseas Commodities Group of
Companies
London



The World Wizo Executive The Israel Wizo Executive
extend their condolences to

Mr. JOSEPH JAGLOM, Mrs. RAYA JAGLOM, President of World Wizo,
and the whole JAGLOM FAMILY

on the passing of your dear

DAVID JAGLOM

TEL AVIV MUSEUM OF ART

The Director, Board of Directors
and Staff of the Museum
mourn the passing of

DAVID (Bidia) JAGLOM

and extend deepest condolences to
Dita Jaglom
and to all the family

On the first anniversary of the death of our dear

PAUL SHULMAN

we shall hold a memorial service, on Thursday,
June 8, 1995 (Sivan 10) at 5 p.m., at Sdeh
Yehoshua Cemetery (Kfar Samir), Haifa,
Gate No. 1.

The Family

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(1917-1995)

a member of
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1944-1987

Memorial Service:
Wednesday, June 7, 1995, at 5 p.m.
The Baptist House Center
4, Narkiss St., Rehavia, Jerusalem

With deep sorrow, we mourn the passing
of our lifelong friend,

WALLY LEVY

Our heartfelt condolences to
Rita, Fran and all the family.

Shelagh and Freddie

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of
our beloved

CHARLES J. BENSLEY

Educator, philanthropist, life-long supporter of Israel

The funeral will take place today,
Tuesday, June 6, 1995, in New York.

Wife: Elizabeth Baker Bensley

Children: Norman Bensley

Grandchildren: Francine and Herbert Friedman

Stepchildren: David and Charles Friedman

Stepchildren: Rachel and Adam Bensley

Stepchildren: Martin and Susan Baker

Stepchildren: Margery and Stephen Riker

Kohl, Rabin, Hussein meet at Naharayim

HERB KEINON



Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin (left) and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl (right) shake hands at Naharayim yesterday as Jordan's King Hussein looks on with a smile. (Aloia Ron/Israel Sun)

"No place better illustrates the fact that we are at peace," Hussein said, stressing on two occasions that the 830 sq.m. piece of land is under Jordanian sovereignty. Rabin also mentioned twice that the meeting was taking place on Jordanian soil.

During the news conference, both Rabin and Hussein were effusive in their praise of each other. Hussein called Rabin "my fellow shepherd of the peace process," and referred to Kohl as one of the "great men of our time." Rabin called Hussein the "great leader."

Rabin called on the world to begin making good on its pledges of financial assistance to support the peace process.

"What we hope is that the world, the international community, the various organizations, and the Arab countries will respect what has been achieved and will assist the people engaged in it. First and foremost, the Jordanian people who deserve - with their great leader King Hussein - to see that peace brings prosperity to the average citizen," he said.

Both Hussein and Rabin spoke of how Jordan and Israel are patrolling the border between them without the need of multinational or UN forces.

"This peace with Jordan has no barriers through which we have to go," Rabin said. "We can speak one to another, we have the machinery, the committees, so we can speak directly without the need for anyone to intervene."

Kohl said the Jordan-Israeli peace could serve as an example to other parts of the world. "We should send a clear and unequivocal message to other parts of the world where blood is being shed over borders: Open the borders, so that people may meet one another."

In an apparent reference to Bosnia, Kohl ended his statement by saying, "May the spirit of peace spread to the whole of the region, and may it spread to other regions, from where every day we see pictures on our television screens of horrors and distress. We can only hope and pray that they will finally see reason."

Trans-Israel Highway might be toll road

JOSE ROSENFELD

FINANCE Minister Avraham Shohat and Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer submitted a legislative proposal to the cabinet yesterday to turn the central segment of the Trans-Israel Highway into a toll road.

The plan is aimed at speeding the completion of the section from Gedera to Netanya. According to the Treasury, the cost of that section, excluding land expropriation, will reach NIS 2.3 billion. In addition, access roads will cost another NIS 1 billion.

Given the heavy burden such a project would impose on the state budget, it would have to be stretched out for a period of 10 years. As a result, the Treasury and Housing Ministry decided to turn to the private sector to build and run a toll road, thus enabling it to be finished in five years.

Should the proposal be adopted, the Trans-Israel Highway Corporation will issue a request for bids to choose a contractor within a year. Based on the corporation's feasibility study, if the highway is not run as a toll road, the maximum speed during peak hours in 2010 will only reach 60 kph.

The corporation will start building the Ben Shimon interchange and the Kasem interchange by the end of the year to speed up the project.

The legislation includes a default provision that will enable a government corporation to take over if the government fails to find an entrepreneur to take up the project.

New airline flying from TA to Eilat

HAIM SHAPIRO

KANFEI Ha'emek, a domestic airline established last year, is offering three flights a day from Tel Aviv to Eilat for considerably less than Arkia.

The company, which has opened a sales office in Tel Aviv, has three scheduled charter flights a day, seven days a week, as well as flights between Tel Aviv and Arad and between Megiddo and Eilat.

The fare for the Tel Aviv-Eilat is NIS 350 round-trip for adults, NIS 175 for children. Arkia charges NIS 215 each way for adults. Both companies offer substantially reduced fares to Eilat residents.

Kanfei Ha'emek is also offering special packages to Eilat, including a three-night stay at the Princess Hotel for NIS 887, including air fare, with a NIS 500 rebate on food and drink. At the Holiday Inn, a three-night package is NIS 799, with children free staying in their parents' room, while a similar package at the Orchid is NIS 755.

'Speed governors' to slow heavy trucks and buses

HAIM SHAPIRO

SINCE heavy trucks and buses are involved in a disproportionate number of accidents, the Transport Ministry is to make "speed governors" standard equipment on heavy trucks and buses, starting with the 1996 models.

The governors - sealed parts which automatically stop the flow of fuel to the engine when the vehicle exceeds a given speed - are to keep heavy trucks from going faster than 90 kilometers an hour and keep buses from exceeding 100 kph. This is in keeping with European standards, the ministry said yesterday.

Trucks over 12 tons and buses and other passenger vehicles over 10 tons will be required to have the governors.

Starting with next year's models,

no such vehicle without a governor may be imported. The ministry is also to investigate the possibility of installing such devices in older vehicles.

The ministry has already ordered that 1996 models must include an ABS (Automatic Braking System), and that drivers of heavy trucks and tankers carrying dangerous substances must pass special courses. It has also increased the penalties for overloading.

In a related development, the ministry has also decided that all car air conditioners are to run on an environmentally friendly gas, rather than Freon, which affects the ozone layer. All 1996 model cars and buses will be required to use the new kind of air conditioner, gas.

Jaffa bank robber steals NIS 20,000

Police yesterday were hunting for an armed robber who stole NIS 20,000 from a Jaffa branch of Bank Leumi and fled on foot.

The man threatened a teller at gunpoint before escaping into nearby alleys.

Meanwhile, police said yesterday that they are convinced that a man arrested last weekend on suspicion of two bank robberies in the Tel Aviv area is not responsible for seven similar heists committed since the beginning of April.

TA production wins awards in Ireland

The Tel Aviv Community Theater production of *Ring Around the Moon*, by Jean Anouilh, directed by Johnny Phillips, won six awards at the Dundalk International Amateur Drama Festival in the Republic of Ireland.

The play reaped best actress and actor, best supporting actor, best young actress, best costumes, and was the runner-up in the best production category.

The Golan Heights - Security Aspects

Our tenure of the Golan Heights can be traced directly to three defensive wars, in which Israel's ethical position cannot be faulted. The present deployment of the IDF on the Golan Heights is intended to counter a possible attack by the army of Syria.

The Syrian army is manned by regulars; it is a large army with units in the field the whole year round. The tank regiments have thousands of modern tanks, and there are self-propelled cannon, and a considerable force of other mobile units, missiles, and an air force, all capable of striking without warning from the Golan Heights, and reaching the Jordan and Hula Valleys within hours. And such a Syrian attack could be backed up by the massive forces of hostile countries, also capable of reaching a Syrian front line relatively quickly.

The small size of the Golan Heights means that demilitarized areas and early-warning systems, placed only on the Golan Heights, would not neutralize the threat of a Syrian attack. Strategically, the Golan Heights form a protective buffer for Israel's large population centers and water sources.

The relinquishing by the Government of Israel of any part of the Golan Heights would amount to a serious gamble with the country's security.

Brig.-Gen. (Res.) David Agmon	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Yitzhak Hoff	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Tzvi Sagal
Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Zohar Aldo	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Amos Horev	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Sasson Shilo
Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Zvi Bar	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Avigdor Kahalani	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Elashiv Shimoni
Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Amos Baram	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Amos Katz	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Dan Shomron
Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Avraham Bar-David	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Ariel Keren	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Yitzhak Tzidon
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Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Jacob Even	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Yossi Peled	Brig.-Gen. (Res.) Zvi Zamir
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Envoys of OAS states celebrate new Haiti democracy

PORT-AU-PRINCE (AP) — When foreign ministers of neighboring countries last visited Haiti in 1991, they scurried to their plane after failed talks with a military leader who had just helped evict the country's elected president.

Yesterday the ministers returned to a free Haiti to celebrate a new and successful commitment to democracy at the annual meeting of the Organization of American States.

Liberating Cuba, the last remaining communist state in the hemisphere, is high on the agenda of the six-day conference. It brings together about 900 people including ministers from the 34 member states and observers from another 17 nations. Cuba cut itself off from the organization 31 years ago.

The meeting opens at the gleaming white presidential palace in Port-au-Prince, then moves to a five-star beachside resort in Montreux — an hour's drive away and isolated from the killing poverty that this Caribbean nation's fledgling democracy has failed to address.

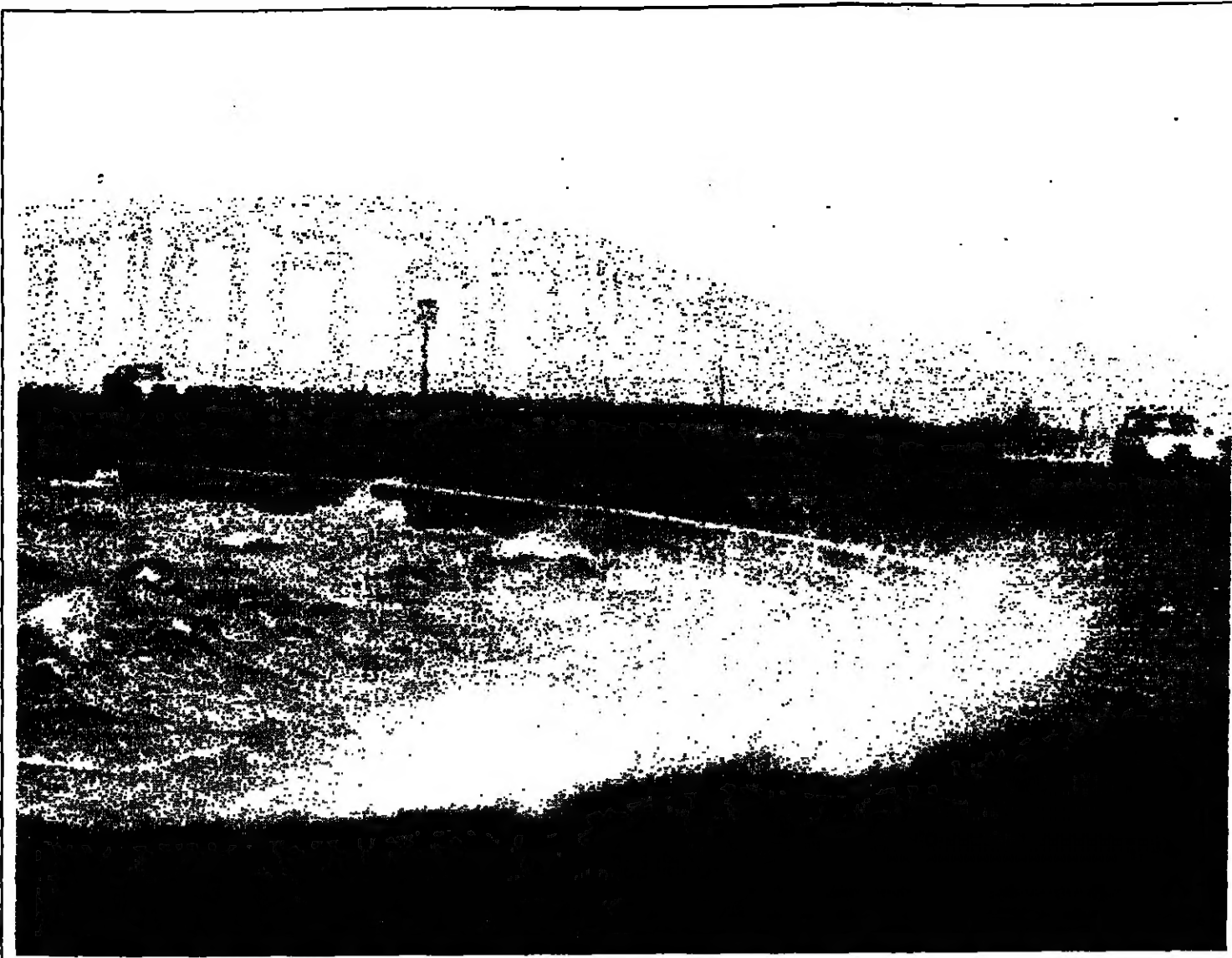
The minister's last visit was just days after the army ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in October 1991. A commando of troops, suspicious of being sold out by their leaders, burst into the airport terminal where OAS Secretary-General Baena Soares and the ministers were negotiating with army chief Lt. Gen. Raoul Cedras.

The ministers scooted across the apron of the international airport to their plane to fly back to the safety of their headquarters in Washington, D.C.

In the subsequent three years of brutal military rule, every OAS or UN envoy who came to Haiti was greeted by army-incited protesters shouting insults and death threats.

Months before Aristide was returned from exile by a US-led multinational force, he asked the OAS to hold its 1995 meeting in Haiti. It was a request met with skepticism because few people thought, then, that the United States would change its non-intervention policy to return to power a leader who had been a rabid critic of US interference in Haitian affairs.

US Secretary of State Warren Christopher arrived in Haiti and was welcomed by Aristide, who has had nothing but praise for the US administration since his return.



Some of the last traffic crosses the causeway from St. George, Florida, to the mainland on Monday before Hurricane Allison struck. (Reuters)

Season's first hurricane hits Florida

APALACHICOLA, Fla. (Reuters) — Hurricane Allison sputtered along Florida's Gulf Coast yesterday, dumping heavy rain on a string of fishing villages and churning up one of the state's prime oyster bays.

Allison, which barely qualified as a hurricane with 120-kph maximum sustained winds, was the earliest hurricane to hit Florida in decades, according to forecasters at the National Hurricane Centre. It took many residents by surprise, forming rapidly after the beginning of the Atlantic hurricane season last week.

Although outer bands of the storm made landfall shortly after dawn, the centre swerved east and pushed along the coast. Residents of the fishing communities and beach resorts along Florida's Panhandle braced for flooding, a storm surge of up to 3 metres and possible tornadoes.

The storm hit Apalachicola, a tiny fishing

village about 112 km southwest of Tallahassee. The area is known for its shallow oyster bay, which is vulnerable to damage from flooding and pounding waves.

Alan Pierce, emergency management director for Apalachicola and surrounding Franklin County, said the storm lost much of its punch as it drew near the shore.

"Something went wrong, or right, depending on how you look at it. This storm fizzled about 2 a.m. (EDT)," Pierce said.

"Connie McKinley may have lost her porch," he told colleagues assembled at the county's emergency command centre. "But that's about it."

Storm bands surrounding Allison dumped more than 13 cm of rain ahead of the hurricane's landfall. Several more inches of rain were expected.

Fishermen spent Sunday tying down craft or pulling smaller vessels out of the water to

ride out the storm. "I must have tied about 40 miles worth of knots yesterday," one said.

The sparsely populated area where the storm hit is known for its pristine white beaches and old fishing villages, where generations of families have depended on shrimp, mullet and oysters to make their living.

Governor Lawton Chiles earlier declared a state of emergency along the northwest and central Gulf Coast areas and urged residents to make emergency preparations. Some 1,500 area residents gathered at shelters in schools, according to local officials.

Allison strengthened quickly to hurricane force after forming in the Caribbean Sea off the Central American coast. Hurricane force winds extended out 48 km from Allison's eye, according to forecasters.

In March 1993, an unnamed winter storm swept through the same area, killing ten people in the Florida Panhandle in flooding.

'Sunset Boulevard' sweeps Tony awards

NEW YORK (AP) — *Sunset Boulevard*, Andrew Lloyd Webber's extravagant adaptation of one of Hollywood's most famous films, was named best musical as the 1995 Tony Awards celebrated a sparse Broadway season.

It won seven Tonys, more than any other show. *Show Boat*, the

lavish production of the Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein II musical, followed with five.

Love! Valour! Compassion! by Terrence McNally was chosen best play. The story of eight gay men during one summer won over strong competition, including Tom Stoppard's *Arcadia*.

In addition to best musical, *Sunset Boulevard* was honored for best actress-musical, Glenn Close; featured actor-musical, George Hearn; sets, John Napier and lighting, Andrew Bridge. The musical's awards for book and score were granted last month by the Tony nominating committee because there were no other nominees in those categories.

Lloyd Webber thanked Billy Wilder, director of the classic movie that first brought silent screen star Norma Desmond to life. Close, who plays Norma in the musical, said the character is now "a classic role in the musical theater."

Show Boat was best musical revival. Its four other honors: director-musical, Harold Prince; featured actress-musical, Gretha Boston; choreography, Susan Stroman; costumes, Florence Klotz.

The Heiress, an adaptation of Henry James's *Washington Square*, took home four awards.

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SA police chief to meet Mandela over '94 killings

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — South African President Nelson Mandela came under increasing pressure yesterday over the "Shell House massacre" with the country's police chief saying he wanted to discuss his role in the killings.

Political analysts said Mandela's admission last week he told guards they could kill if necessary to protect ANC headquarters during protests in March 1994 has dented his image as a miracle worker who can do no wrong.

Police chief George Fivaz said he wanted the investigation into the Shell House killings to be completed rapidly and impartially and called on politicians to cool their rhetoric.

"I believe it to be in the interests of both the (police) and the public that this investigation be rapidly concluded in the most professional and impartial manner possible," Fivaz said in a statement.

"Inflammatory political statements have of late unfortunately reached such levels that a real danger to safety and security could emerge," Fivaz said.

A spokesman for Fivaz said the

police chief would meet Mandela to discuss his statements about the killings. He did not say when the meeting would take place.

State radio quoted Fivaz as saying he would obtain a statement from the president as part of investigations into what has come to be known as the Shell House massacre, when African National Congress guards killed eight Zulu marchers in Johannesburg on March 28, 1994.

Mandela, 76, took responsibility in remarks to senators last Thursday for the deaths.

He said: "I gave the instructions to our security that if they attack the house, please, you must protect that house even if you have to kill people."

"It was absolutely necessary for me to give that instruction."

Norman Aphan, a researcher at the Africa Institute think-tank, commented: "Mandela is sending a message to the outside world: 'I'm a nice man, but I can also be nasty'."

The same day Mandela made his frank admission, he sang nursery rhymes with adoring children at a favorite grandson's birthday party in Johannesburg.

Red Cross may quit Sri Lanka after Tamils sink ship

COLOMBO (AP) — The international Red Cross said yesterday it must decide whether to stop work in Sri Lanka now that one of its ships has been sunk, apparently by a Tamil rebel mine.

"We are willing to continue but it is clear we have to reassess the situation before taking a decision," said Paul Sruh, a leader of International Committee of the Red Cross operations.

Sruh said that ICRC would seek reasonable guarantees and assurances after holding discussions with all parties concerned.

"The ICRC headquarters in Geneva is also discussing the issue and will advise," Sruh told The Associated Press.

One sailor was missing and feared dead after the ICRC-hired tug *Sea Dancer* exploded and sank on Sunday. Navy gunboats rescued nine of the 10 Indonesian crewmen, a Red Cross official and a United Nations official. Two sailors had been wounded.

"The *Sea Dancer* is believed to have been blown up by a floating mine planted by Tamil rebels that could have been intended for naval vessels," said Brig. Sarath Munasinghe, the Sri Lankan military's spokesman.

It was the first time a Red Cross ship had been involved in violence in the war zone since the

relief agency began working in Sri Lanka in November 1989.

The Tamil rebels, who are mostly Hindu, are fighting for an independent homeland in the north and east. They say Tamils are discriminated against by the predominantly Buddhist Sinhalese majority that controls the government and the military.

More than 34,000 people have died since 1983.

In other developments:

• Sri Lanka's most influential Buddhist monk, Rambukwelle Vipassi, urged the government to defeat the Tamil rebels before presenting a peace package aimed at ending the fighting.

• A 9-year-old Tamil girl was burned to death and two people were injured when four homes were burned by mobs of people in southern Sri Lanka on Sunday night. The attack came after police lifted a curfew on the southern port city of Galle where mobs of Sinhalese had attacked Tamil businesses on Friday, police said.

The ICRC ship that was sunk had been chartered from a Singapore-based company and was just outside the military port of Kankesanthurai after arriving from the rebel-held port of Point Pedro where it had unloaded medical supplies there.

'Rift between US, N. Korea still wide'

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — The United States and North Korea began a third week of negotiations in Malaysia's capital yesterday still deadlocked over the North's nuclear program, both sides said yesterday.

The two sides are at an impasse over South Korea's role in providing two light-water nuclear reactors to Pyongyang in exchange for a North Korean freeze on a nuclear industry that Washington suspects is developing atomic weapons.

US chief negotiator Thomas Hubbard told reporters after a two-hour meeting at North Korea's embassy: "We had another in-depth discussion, principally about the light-water reactor project that has been the subject of all our talks here."

"Unfortunately, after two weeks here, the gap between us remains very wide."

Hubbard, a deputy assistant secretary of State, said the two sides planned to meet again today.

The North Korean delegation's spokesman Chung Song-il made a similar statement outside the embassy. "The differences of both parties remains wide," he said.

The sticking point is Washington's insistence that Pyongyang accept South Korean light-water reactors as part of a \$4.5 billion deal the two sides signed in Geneva last October.

The talks broke down in April in Berlin over the same issue.

Light-water reactors produce less of the plutonium needed to make nuclear bombs, which Washington suspects was the aim of the North's nuclear program.

North Korea says the safety standards of South Korean reactors are suspect and is demanding made-in-America ones.



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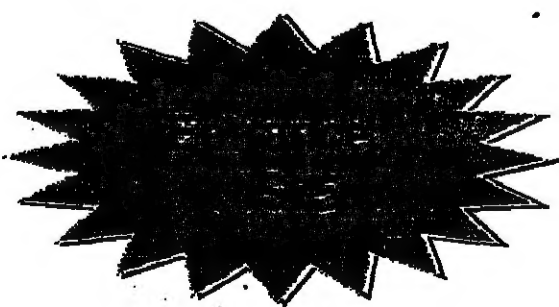
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Germany charges its arch-terrorist

BERLIN (AP) - Johannes
Weinrich, the right-hand man of
Carlos the Jackal and Germa-
ny's most intensely hunted ter-
rorist, was brought before a
judge yesterday to hear charges
against him dating to as early as
1975.

Weinrich was flown from Ye-
men aboard a German military
plane and was being held at Ber-
lin's Moabit prison, briefly home
to the late East German Presi-
dent Erich Honecker, who pro-
tected Weinrich and Carlos.

Weinrich was European com-
mander for the terrorist band run
by Carlos, a Venezuelan whose
real name is Lich Ramirez San-
chez. Carlos was arrested in Su-
dan on Aug. 14 and is on trial in
Paris for a series of bombings and
assassinations.

The warrant read out to Wein-
rich cites two January 1975 rocket
attacks on airliners at Orly Air-
port in Paris; a 1981 attack on
Radio Free Europe in Munich;
an April 1983 attack on Saudi
officials in Athens and the Aug.
25, 1983, bombing of the French
cultural center in what was then
West Berlin.

Prosecutor Dieter Neumann
said Weinrich probably wouldn't
be tried before 1996. Specific
charges against him will be for-
mulated in an indictment betw-
een now and then. Detlev

Mehlis, another prosecutor, said
Weinrich appeared healthy.

Neumann praised the Yemeni
government for Weinrich's extra-
dition. Mideast security sources
say Weinrich has been in Yemeni
custody for several months after
being captured in Aden, former
capital of South Yemen. Neu-
mann said he couldn't confirm
those reports and had been told
Weinrich was arrested Thursday.

Before merging with conserva-
tive North Yemen in May 1990,
South Yemen was a haven for
terrorists such as Carlos and
Weinrich.

Neumann said many countries
helped in Weinrich's arrest, es-
pecially France. Key information
came from East German secret
police documents that became
available in 1990.

Weinrich was known to au-
thorities as a member of the far-
left scene in Germany in the early
1970s, but his connection to Car-
los only became clear from the
East German documents.

Weinrich in 1983 flew explo-
sives into East Berlin for the at-
tack on the French cultural cen-
ter, according to the documents.
East German police confiscated
and then returned the explosives,
which Weinrich stored in the Syr-
ian Embassy before arranging for
the bomb to be taken into West
Berlin.

'Failure to kill OPEC ministers got Carlos fired'

LONDON (AP) - The failure to shoot dead OPEC oil ministers cost
"Carlos" his job, a former senior Palestinian official said.

Bassam Abu-Sharif, formerly deputy to Chairman Yasser Arafat
said "Carlos" - Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez - ignored orders to kill oil
ministers he held hostage in Vienna in 1975, in a book expert published
in the London Sunday Times.

Sanchez led the storming of a meeting of 33 ministers of the Oil and
Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna. He had been ordered by
Wadiah Haddad, a senior official in the Popular Front for the Liberation
of Palestine, to begin shooting the ministers one by one if Palestinian
demands were not met.

Instead, "Carlos" - Abu Sharif claims to have given the Venezuelan
student his nom-de-guerre when he recruited him to the PFLP in 1969
- flew the hostages to Algeria, and accepted a large amount of money
for their release.

Haddad had accused Carlos - who had scored impressive successes
in the 1970 Palestinian-Jordanian war - of becoming a "star," Abu-
Sharif writes.

"You have not followed my instructions," Abu-Sharif quoted Had-
dad as telling Carlos. "There is no room for stars in my operational
team. You are going to be killed."

Carlos became an independent operator afterwards.
The Sunday Times was excerpting a book to be published this week
by Little, Brown called *Tried by Fire*. Its co-authored by Abu-Sharif
and Uzi Mahmassani, who claims to be a former intelligence agent.

Russians try to advance in Caucasus Mountains

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Russian
forces tried to push deeper into the
Chechen-held Caucasus moun-
tains yesterday after their capture
of the key rebel base at Vedeno.

But Vedeno's fall, Moscow's
first major victory in its slow
mountain advance, was dismissed
by the rebels who responded by
downing a Russian helicopter and
wounding guerrilla strikes.

An unnamed Chechen official
told Itar-Tass news agency that
fighting was raging on all fronts
across the tiny republic from the
western rebel stronghold of Bamut
to the foothills of the craggy moun-
tains in the southeast.

The official reported bloody

battles near Chechen-controlled
flashpoints of Sezen-Yurt and
Agahiy in the southwest.

Russian troops were trying to
outflank the rebels near Vedeno,
which was the headquarters of
Chechen leader Dzhokhar Du-
dayev's forces 40 km southeast of
the capital Grozny.

Russian TV showed the Russian
tricolor flying in Vedeno and tanks
patrolling the streets.

Vedeno, in a thickly wooded
gorge more than 2,600 metres
above sea level, has historic impor-
tance for Chechens. It was the last
stronghold of 19th century Cauca-
sian hero Imam Shamil, who held
off the Tsarist armies for 30 years.

Major under fire for delay of arms-to-Iraq investigation

LONDON (Reuters) - British
Prime Minister John Major
came under pressure yesterday
to speed up publication of a po-
tentially embarrassing inquiry
into allegations that his govern-
ment turned a blind eye to ille-
gal arms sales to Iraq.

Opposition politicians de-
manded action after the head of
the investigation, Lord Richard
Scott, said his report would now
be delayed until autumn at the
earliest - a year behind
schedule.

Labor's foreign affairs spokes-
man, Robin Cook, said the gov-
ernment machine was delibera-
tely obstructing the probe into
charges that Britain connived in
illegal defense sales to Iraq in the
1980s during its war with Iran.

Cook also accused Major of
trying to distance himself from
the investigation to try to protect
ministers likely to be criticised in
the report.

"There's been too much de-
ceit, too much cover-up," he
said.

The secretary to the inquiry,
Christopher Muttukumaru, said
the latest postponement was
partly due to delays by ministers
and officials in responding to
Scott's requests for information.

Witnesses, including some
ministers, had asked for more
time to reply to criticisms of their
conduct in Scott's draft report.

Muttukumaru said Scott would
not now publish the report until

September at the earliest but dis-
missed suggestions of a conspira-
cy to block the inquiry.

"The public interest is in a
thorough and fair investigation of
the facts," he said. "Even if that
takes longer than we had antici-
pated, we will not be driven off
course and we will not cut
corners."



French UN peacekeepers scan the hills surrounding Sarajevo yesterday for potential redeployment of Bosnian Serb heavy weapons, following raids on UN-controlled arms collection depots two weeks ago. (AP)

Bosnian Serbs up pressure on enclaves

BOSNIAN Serb forces shelled Sarajevo yesterday and stepped up pressure on other government-held enclaves, forcing United Nations peacekeepers to consider aggressive moves to supply Serb besieged areas.

Traditionally pro-Serb Greece launched a diplomatic initiative to persuade Bosnian Serbs to release 257 UN hostages still held to ward off further NATO air strikes.

Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias and Defense Minister Gerasimos Arsenis went to the Bosnian Serb stronghold of Pale in the late afternoon for talks.

Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic's state security chief Jovica Stanisic arrived in Pale to join the Greek ministers seeking the release of more UN hostages.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, in a statement from Milosevic's office, said Stanisic had met Bosnian Serbs and expected a positive response to his request that more UN people be freed.

The Bosnian Serbs say they want a guarantee there will be no more NATO air raids before they free those still held, a demand rejected by the West as blackmail.

Sarajevo authorities said two men were se-

KURT SCHORK
SARAJEVO

riously wounded when a shell landed in the city centre at midday. Bosnian state radio said Serb shelling had killed eight and wounded 31 in a suburb near the airport.

Serbs also fired shells on the UN "safe areas" of Bihac, Srebrenica and Gorazde in the past 24 hours, UN spokesmen said in Sarajevo.

The UN said some 3,000 civilians in the Srebrenica pocket, fearing a Serb attack on the eastern Bosnia enclave, had fled their homes and headed into town.

UN officials say they can do little to protect the "safe areas" while UN soldiers are still held hostage but added that the first test of the beefed-up UN mission might come with an attempt to push through food to the enclaves.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said his forces would not tolerate any attempt by the British tactical battle group gathering in central Bosnia to push supplies through Serb lines to Muslim areas such as Sarajevo.

The battle group will be joined in Bosnia soon by a well-armed rapid reaction force despatched by Western governments.

Bosnian Serbs, sticking to their hostile stance towards the UN mission, blocked the planned visit yesterday of the UN Secretary-General's special envoy to Sarajevo, saying they could not guarantee his security if he flew into the city.

Chinnaya Gharekhan, political adviser to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, had been due to fly into Sarajevo to urge the Serbs to free the UN men.

Milosevic secured the release of 121 UN soldiers on Friday night but in a blow to Western peace hopes sought to trade that for fresh concessions in a sanctions relief package he will win if he recognizes Bosnia.

"Milosevic's self-perception is that he is stronger and he's emboldened enough to go back on things already agreed and make fresh demands and that's not acceptable to the Contact Group," one Western envoy said.

Diplomats said that although the chief Western negotiator, US envoy Robert Frasure, remained in Belgrade, talks with Milosevic were on hold.

1 dead, 60 injured in NY subway crash

NEW YORK (AP) - A subway train slammed into the rear another train yesterday in the middle of a bridge over the East River, killing the operator of one train and injuring 60 people.

The accident shortly after 6 a.m. and involved two Manhattan-bound trains coming in on the Williamsburg Bridge from the borough of Brooklyn. It closed the bridge to subway and road traffic

during the busy morning commut-

er rush.
The motorman of the rear train was killed as the nose of his subway car slammed into the other, said Transit Authority spokesman Charles Seaton.

Seventeen people were taken to hospitals, one in critical condition.

Hundreds of uninjured passengers were told to stay aboard the train as the victims were taken off.

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The Likud split

IT was by sheer coincidence that both the Likud and Labor convened their central bodies yesterday. But it was impossible not to be impressed by the glaring difference in the conduct of the parties' No. 2 men.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, long a bitter and uncompromising rival of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, displayed political maturity and an exemplary sense of responsibility. Realizing that a fierce internal debate over the mode of next year's Knesset election would drain the party's energies by precipitating a premature election campaign, he spoke against it with conviction and persuasiveness. Despite his own opposition to the law for the direct election of the prime minister, he supported Rabin's proposal that the debate on it be postponed to March.

After many years of destructive infighting, both Peres and Rabin seem to have seen the wisdom of the political adage, "If we don't hang together we'll hang separately." And they obviously understand that a party riven by dissent and bitter personal rivalry turns voters off.

By contrast, David Levy, the Likud leader who two years ago garnered the second largest number of votes in the Likud election for party chairman, displayed his by-now-familiar childish petulance. His whining, rambling response to Likud leader Binyamin Netanyahu's call for

party unity - in which he accused Netanyahu of incitement, hatred, insincerity, and dictatorial conduct - proved yet again that Levy's rise in politics had little to do with his qualifications. This small-time politician - who 13 years ago informed the late Menachem Begin that he considered himself a fitting heir to the premiership, and by repeatedly threatening a party split managed to be appointed foreign minister, to the country's infinite embarrassment - would obviously rather have the Likud lose the next election than see Netanyahu as prime minister. Considering the Likud's (and presumably his own) view of the state of the nation, such spitefulness is nothing less than a betrayal of the national interest.

But it is doubtful that Levy's reversion to paranoia politics and his ugly charges of ethnic persecution would appeal to those who used to support him. The days of ethnically-based political parties are over. And if Netanyahu demonstrates that he is as sensitive to the needs of the development towns as he is to those of the country's industrialists; if he is able to show the way to economic growth that would benefit all layers of Israeli society; and if he can offer political solutions that would promise security, Levy's anachronistic appeal to parochialism will be viewed as an irrelevant exercise in futility.

The wrong voice of Africa

SOUTH Africans must appreciate their leader, President Nelson Mandela, all the more when they hear the rantings of his rival, Zulu Inkatha Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Recent noisy agitation by Buthelezi make it even clearer that Mandela is a rare exception to the rule that most African leaders prefer to put tribal, sectional, or personal power interests before those of the nation.

Buthelezi's Inkatha wants to increase the autonomy of the KwaZulu-Natal province, the main homeland of South Africa's 8.5 million Zulus. The Zulu leader almost wrecked the first all-race elections last year by playing a dangerous game of 11th hour brinkmanship - threatening up to the last minute to stop his followers voting. Had Buthelezi boycotted the elections over special powers for his own little corner of the world, the credibility of the poll would have been undermined internationally, and the new South Africa would have been off to a shaky and divisive start. It seemed of little importance to Buthelezi that, if the status of the entire republic had been diminished in domestic and international eyes, whatever crumbs KwaZulu-Natal won would have been of no consequence. Unlike Mandela, Buthelezi still lacks the vision to see that only a strong, united South Africa can give his people, like all other groups, the status and dignity they so noisily demand.

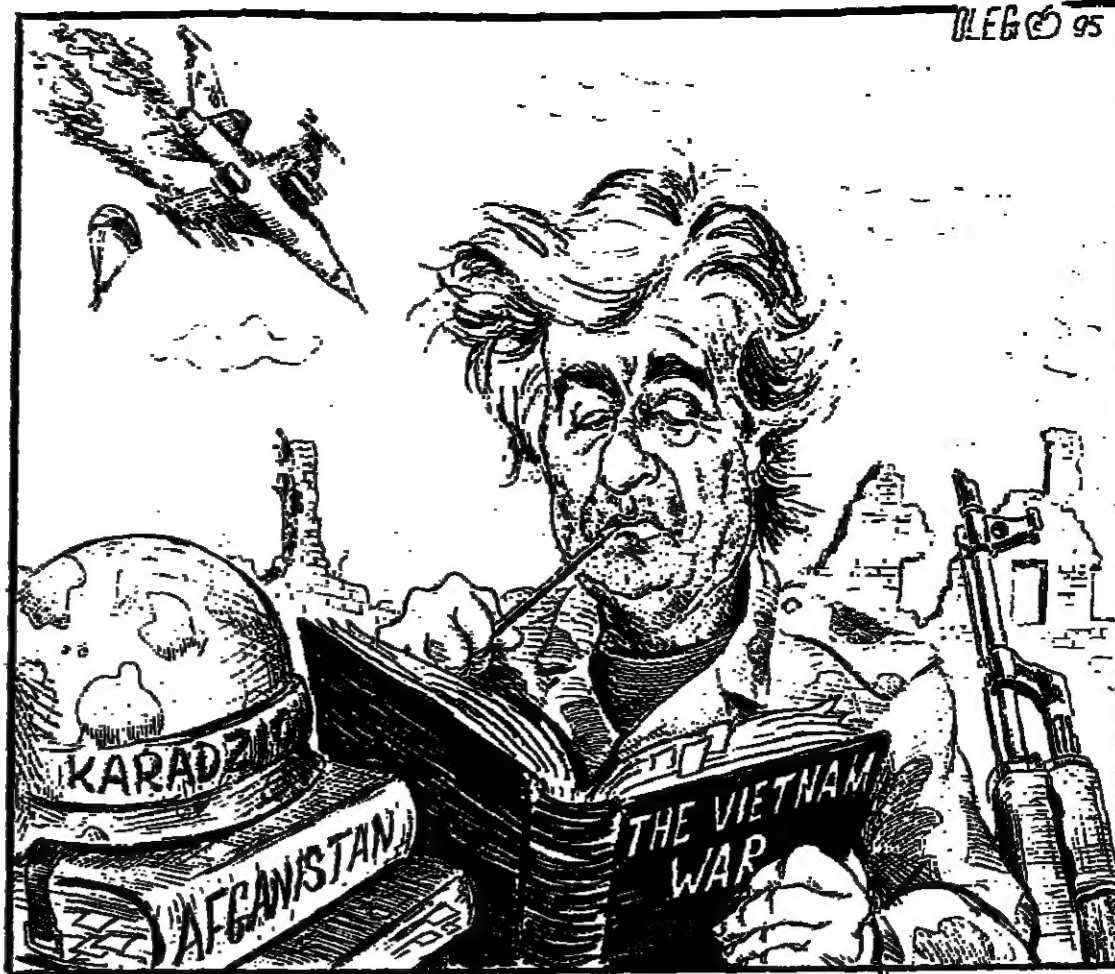
Beside Mandela's constant reiteration of his dream of a truly united yet culturally diverse South Africa, Buthelezi would do well to take some lessons from his president, rather than from those tribal demagogues whose greed has wrecked most of the rest of Africa.

ing of apartheid has been removed but the social structure of its attitudes has not been dismantled. Buthelezi, in one of his more intemperate tirades, last week urged Zulus to rise up against the ruling African National Congress. Considering he is home affairs minister in Mandela's national unity government, it is hardly surprising or unreasonable that the president has accused the Zulu leader of open subversion.

And Buthelezi's current gripe? It is that the cabinet approved a plan to pay tribal chiefs from the central treasury, rather than from provincial funds. This the small-minded Buthelezi sees as a bid to undermine his authority with the Zulu chiefs. The last thing a modern democracy really needs, especially in Africa, is to entrench the power of cash patronage for one interest group. The cabinet proposal seems perfectly reasonable in the context of keeping tabs on the taxpayers' money.

In stark contrast to Buthelezi-style attitudes, Mandela yesterday made a generous gesture to his old enemies on the Afrikaner white right by offering to consider a homeland for them within the state. Mandela warned the Senate not to dismiss lightly Afrikaner aspirations. "If people were against us and have been turned round, we as responsible leaders must sit down and see how we can meet them," he said. "It is necessary to give those leaders something to take back to their people."

This is statesmanship of an order rarely seen in Africa. Buthelezi would do well to take some lessons from his president, rather than from those tribal demagogues whose greed has wrecked most of the rest of Africa.



Jews have rights, too

ELYAKIM HA'ETZNI

IN the current negotiations over the fate of Northern Ireland, there is one "solution" neither side will ever suggest: the evacuation of towns and villages, Catholic or Protestant.

Why? Because today the West calls this ethnic cleansing, and regards it as an international crime. (The Jewish version, "auto-evacuation," is unique, and doesn't yet have a recognized name.)

The Jews in Judea, Samaria and Gaza and the Golan constitute 3.5 percent of the country's Jewish population - more than all the kibbutzniks together. A decision to dismantle all the kibbutzim would have the country up in arms. And a US government, attempting to clear out 8 million Americans for the sake of "peace," would surely face a civil war.

The reason for this has to do with the essence of democracy. The exigencies of war excluded, not even a majority may attain its political objectives on the altar of civil and human rights.

Five people are sailing in a boat. The food runs out. A clear majority of four vote to eat the fifth. Does the concept of "democracy" oblige him to submit, or is he morally and legally justified in defending himself?

Existence, or "democracy." Which takes precedence?

Governments may have the authority to cede territories, disastrous though the consequences may be. Our government could induce many of the Golan settlers to leave voluntarily. But democracy does not sanction the use of authority to liquidate towns and villages by brute force. This is beyond the limit of what a majority can impose on a minority.

FOREIGN Minister Peres says that he doesn't know a single Syri-

an who would settle for less than the elimination of all Jewish settlements on the Golan. We therefore have no choice but to give in.

In ancient times, victors would demand 100 virgins from those they vanquished. And all the Ammonites supported their king, Nahash, when he told the townsmen of Jabesh-Gilead: "On this condi-

To make evacuating settlers legal, the Knesset would have to pass an Uprooting and Expulsion Law

tion will I make a covenant with you, that I may thrust out all your right eyes..." (I Samuel 11, 2).

Is it conceivable that modern democratic majorities would agree to such demands? Surely even Peres would tell present-day Ammonites that demands of this sort simply do not form part of our contemporary political lexicon.

This being so, Peres should be advised to rid his political dictionary of the notion of forcing out 160,000 people and turning them into refugees. It simply isn't an option. It would constitute a criminal infringement of fundamental human rights.

The demolition of Arab terrorists' houses is made possible only by explicit legislation (Emergency Defense Regulations). Where is the legal basis for destroying 40,000 houses of innocent Jewish Israeli citizens?

The Basic Law: Man's Honor and Liberty vouchsafes property

rights, and forbids entry into a person's home "without his consent." The High Court has ruled that Israeli officials or soldiers, operating beyond the Green Line, carry with them the uncodified principles of Israeli administrative law. Undoubtedly, this applies even more to the provisions of the Basic Law.

Therefore, those IDF officers who "educate" soldiers in evicting Jewish settlers are guilty of criminal incitement.

To make evacuating settlers legal, the Knesset would have to pass an Uprooting and Expulsion Law. And paragraph 8 of the Basic Law empowers our High Court to nullify such a law if it does not "accord with the values of the State of Israel," if it is not "designed for an appropriate purpose," or "surpasses that which is necessary."

Even should the High Court sanction such horrible legislation, Israeli soldiers would still have to confront their own consciences, as human beings, and as sons of their people. They would have to decide whether to obey the order to evacuate settlers, or refuse and accept the punishment willingly.

Many people, including former High Court deputy president Haim Cohn, Professor Assa Kasher, author of the IDF's *Ethical Code*, Moshe Negbi, the trendy commentator on the *Rule of Law*, writer Amos Oz, and Yossi Sarid and Yair Tzaban, now ministers, have publicly declared that soldiers should disobey evacuation orders.

True, the populations they referred to were Arab; but there are others who do not hesitate to say that Jews, too, have human and civil rights.

The writer, a lawyer and former MK, is a resident of Kiryat Arba.

Rabin could come out on top

ROBERT O. FREEDMAN

IT was the premise of the Oslo agreement that there would be a two-year period of "confidence building" between Israel and the PLO, during which issues like tourism, education and taxation would be dealt with. As the parties got used to cooperating, the theory went, momentum would be built up so that, after two years, they could tackle more difficult problems like the future of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements in occupied territory, and final security and territorial arrangements.

Unfortunately, the confidence-building period has turned into a confidence-destroying period, as acts of Palestinian terrorism emanating from the Gaza Strip have raised serious doubts among most Israelis about turning over large parts of the West Bank to Palestinian rule.

Rabin's protestations of "fighting terror as if there were no negotiations and pursuing negotiations as if there were no terror" ignores the obvious link between the two in the eyes of most Israelis, and explains his plummeting in the polls.

On the Syrian front, Rabin has similarly angered many Israelis by promising withdrawal on the Golan without anything other than vague promises from the Syrians. Assad's use of Hizbullah to attack the IDF in southern Lebanon with regularity indicates that he is following a "negotiate and fight" strategy, something Israel hasn't found itself able to respond to.

Under these circumstances, what strategy should Rabin adopt? With elections less than a year and a half away, he needs a bold new strategy to energize the peace process and regain public confidence.

To do this, he should put the Syrian peace talks on hold, and concentrate on solving the Palestinian problem. This would remove the issue of Golan withdrawal from the 1996 election campaign, strengthening Rabin's position among Israelis who seriously doubt that Assad will pay the necessary price for peace.

He should put the talks with Syria on hold and move to final-status issues with the Palestinians

ously doubt that Assad will pay the necessary price for peace.

ON THE Palestinian front, Rabin should simply acknowledge that the "confidence-building" strategy has proved a failure, and move directly to a discussion of final-status issues. This would entail Israel's drawing a map of the territories it wants to keep, while turning others over to the Palestinians. Such a strategy would prevent diplomatic fiascos like the land expropriation in Jerusalem and the continuing irritation caused by settler activities in Hebron and Kiryat Arba.

To be sure, drawing the line would mean angering a number of settlers (and their supporters in the opposition parties). But there is no national consensus on retaining all the settlements.

The majority of West Bank and Gaza settlers moved to those areas not for religious, nationalistic or

ideological reasons, but because they got cheap mortgages when the Likud was in power.

In addition, the West Bank and Gaza settlers comprise only about 3 percent of Israel's total population, and a number of settlements such as Ma'aleh Adumim and Efrat will almost certainly be claimed in the map Rabin draws, since such settlements help protect Jerusalem to the east and south.

What remains is the question of Israel's response should the West Bank territories Israel cedes to the Palestinians in a final peace settlement be used, like Gaza, to launch terror attacks against Israel.

The answer is simple. Israel, exercising the right of self-defense which is part of the UN Charter, should not hesitate to pursue terrorists into the West Bank, or Gaza. One of Rabin's major mistakes was not following this policy against Hamas and Islamic Jihad terrorists in Gaza. This has given them, and Yasser Arafat, a free ride, since Arafat hasn't had to fear humiliating IDF attacks on his home base.

In any final peace settlement, however, Arafat would either crack down on the terrorists - something he is already committed to under the Cairo agreement - or face massive Israeli retaliation which would doom any hope for a viable Palestinian state.

If Rabin can regain the initiative in his dealings with both Syria and the PLO, Israel stands to move ahead in the peace process, and Rabin is likely to greatly improve his chances of reelection in 1996.

The writer is vice president for academic affairs and acting president of Baltimore Hebrew University.

Big names

SUSAN CAMPBELL

EIGHT-year-old Katrina Wiggins says, "My hero is my mom. She raised me good, and when I grow up I want to raise my children the same way."

Right through early adulthood, our heroes tend to be our parents, or another family member. At age 30, we look at the biggest world and choose heroes from sports, theater, politics, says Jack Christie, director of the 24-year-old leadership study program at Ripon College in Wisconsin.

And that's where it gets sticky. Those heroes are under attack. We see all too much of our politicians' foibles. The movie *Cobb*, with Tommy Lee Jones, shows perhaps baseball's greatest player as the abusive tyrant and racist he really was.

And have we all had enough of OJ? Was he a greater football player than he was a hero? And are those two roles necessarily the same thing?

Somewhere along the line, say people who watch this kind of thing, we confused "celebrity-ness" with "hero." Now we're finding that they're not the same thing.

"Over time, what you see is the professionalization of the celebrity business," says Irving Rein, professor of communications studies at Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.

"Making someone well-known is now a professional business. The distribution channels - radio, TV - overwhelm us. We're just constantly faced with input from Michael Jackson, OJ Simpson... People begin to know the celebrity better than they know their own family."

How did we get here? To answer that, it's necessary to do a brief history of the hero.

"If you go back to the ancient Greeks, a hero was a composite ideal," says Robert J. Higgs, retired professor of English at East-

A celebrity isn't the same as a hero. Take OJ Simpson...

ern Tennessee State University, and author of two books on heroism. "A hero had to be a maker of speeches and a doer of deeds."

When you look in the ancient world - say, the Bible - you see the idea of wholeness. David, for example, was a warrior and a shepherd."

And David, had he been dogged by today's press, would have been revealed as the husband-killer that he was.

When he saw the beautiful Bathsheba bathing on a rooftop, he arranged to have her husband shipped off to battle, where he was killed. That's the stuff of daytime talk shows.

NEXT YEAR, Higgs will publish, "God in the Stadium: Sports, Religion, and Education in the US," where he examines the idea of heroism based on the archetypes of shepherds and knights.

The shepherds tended to be the quieter people who led by example, and that archetype, Higgs says, was abandoned early on.

"A hero in its simplest form was somebody who had done something of magnitude," Rein says. "With the rise of distribution channels, we created a new class of hero that wasn't really a hero, but was just somebody who had fame."

Rein says the definition of hero took a radical shift in the '20s, when the term "celebrity" began to appear in the common press.

If we want real heroes, we need to abandon celebrity worship, Christie says.

"A hero invests extraordinary effort in achieving a goal on behalf of other people," Christie says. "In the traditional way of thinking about a hero, a hero was somebody who'd saved somebody's life. A celebrity is someone everybody knows about."

So maybe we should abandon the idea of heroes altogether? Just admit that everyone has faults and no one is deserving of the kind of worship we give the Big Names?

"Society does need models," Rein says. "A lot of these people serve as models. It's a natural process to look at people who have achieved and to take certain qualities from them."

(Hartford Courant)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

GUNS IN GAZA

Sir, - The Jerusalem Post editorial of May 14, "Palestinian compliance" did a service to the reader by focusing on the PLO's sorry record on gun control, but it did disservice by publicizing a ludicrous estimate for the number of such weapons.

"Out of a conservative estimate of 1,500 weapons circulating Gaza, only a few dozen have actually been handed in for licensing," the editorial said. In fact, however, The Jerusalem Post editorial was being much more "conservative" than even Yasser Arafat, who has repeatedly used his own conservative estimate

of 26,000 or 30,000 unregistered guns in Gaza.

This in itself is probably a very low estimate, especially coming out of Arafat's mouth.

Based on my own conversations with Israeli officers in the field, the number of illegal firearms in Gaza is probably well above 30,000, due to the high amount of illegal smuggling into the Strip (since the Cairo agreement of May 1994) by sea, by tunnels and overland from Sinai as well as overland from Israel.

Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Amnon Shabak recently reported to a Knesset committee about intercepting

160 land mines whose explosives were meant to fuel homemade bombs. If one assumes that every intercepted land mine means nine others that were not captured, then we're probably looking at 1,500 stolen land mines circulating in the Gaza Strip. My own highly placed security estimate is that for every land mine there are probably 30 rifles, pistols, machine guns and automatic rifles. That is not conservative, but it probably has the added value of being close to the truth.

MICHAEL WIDLANSKI
Jerusalem.

MISSING SOLDIERS

Sir, - It was encouraging to hear PM Rabin's statement that the return of Eli Cohen's body from Syria will be "one of our most important demands."

Eli Cohen was a hero of Israel in every sense of the term. No less heroes are the six missing Israeli soldiers whose fate has never been resolved. Three of these men were captured in Syrian-controlled territory and have been reported alive in captivity. The Geneva Convention holds Syria responsible for this matter.

While the return of Eli Cohen's body must be demanded, those whose families have suffered 13 years of not knowing must be no less a priority. In the words of Rabin regarding Eli Cohen's body, "we will not relent."

PESACH WOLICKI,
Executive Director,
International Coalition for
Missing Israeli Soldiers
Jerusalem.

IRRITATING BEHAVIOR

Sir, - One of the few interesting programs still on TV's Channel 1 is *Popolitica*, or it would be were it not for the irritating, galling, exasperating and annoying way the program is conducted and presented. Almost all the participants speak at once, shouting each other out, or trying to, and if someone succeeds then Dan Margalit interrupts before the speaker gets the chance to finish his sentence. What makes the matter worse is that the participants are people who should be educated and civilized.

My humble advice to Channel 1 is to give Margalit a push-button which will allow only one participant to be heard at any given time, but first they will have to put Margalit through a course in debate like the one they have at Oxford University.

M. PAGGY
Petah Tikva.

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Sir, - A longtime neighbor of Shulamit Aloni, I would like to inform your American readers, and Mr. Avital in particular, that the "traitor" Shulamit served in a combat unit of the Palmach in the War of Independence. All three of the traitor's sons, one a high-level officer, served in combat units in our wars. I wish that her detractors in New York had done likewise.

To put the record straight, that "traitor" Rabin was our chief of staff in 1967, when we won Judea, Samaria, the Golan and Gaza. Another "traitor," Shimon Peres, as director general of the Ministry of Defense, was responsible for procuring the airplanes and other weaponry which assured our victory in 1967.

ESTHER KAUFMANN
Kfar Shmaryahu.

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Inaction Figures

How the World Makes Bosnia Safe for War

By R. W. APPLE JR.

BOSNIA'S is a war nobody wants to lose and nobody wants very badly to win. Except of course the Bosnian Serbs and the Bosnian Muslims, for whom it is a matter of life and death.

Like most of the conflicts that have pockmarked the globe since 1945, it is a local war that might spread; it is a civil war that looks like something else. Lose it, people say, and your credibility (or that of the Atlantic alliance, or the United Nations, or the civilized world) will be destroyed. Lose it, people say, and the established order will crumble.

Much of this is pure political gas. If it were not, if the fall of Sarajevo would really matter as much as the fall of West Berlin would have mattered, the British and the French and the Americans would not have spent so much time pointing bony fingers of blame at one another. But setting aside the humanitarian concerns, the two cases are wholly different: the loss of West Berlin would have tempted the Soviet Union, a ruthless superpower, to try to extend its empire, but the Serbs, while capable of causing chaos in the Balkans, are hardly such a threat to the continent as a whole.

Even last week's ominous developments — the Bosnian Serbs' capture of hundreds of United Nations troops as hostages (including many French and British nationals) and their downing and possible capture of an American fighter pilot — seemed to serve less as a galvanic impetus to the Americans, British and French than as a dramatic illustration of just how much they prefer to stay as close to the sidelines as possible.

Official excuses for incompetence and official explanations of inaction aside, the truth is that Bosnia and Herzegovina have not much of a constituency in the

In each capital, the conflict is seen in different terms, and Realpolitik rules.

world of Realpolitik. The Europeans, especially Britain and France, shrink from seeming impotent in the regulation of affairs in their own backyard but they also shrink from making the sort of commitment they made in the Persian Gulf, when their oil supplies as well as their amour-propre were at stake. The Americans have been willing to wager even less in the Balkans.

Though it is impolitic to say so, the reality has been this: the Europeans have provided the bodies for the Bosnian effort and the United States has provided the air power and, in some cases, the logistical muscle.

Metternich, the consummate European diplomat, said that "Asia begins at the Landstrasse," just to the east of the spires and palaces of central Vienna. Modern western European politicians may not be quite so dismissive, but their deepest concern is not the dreadful struggle in Bosnia but the fear that the war will spread from the Balkans into other nations.

In each capital, the conflict is seen in different terms, which explains why it has been so hard to agree on a common course of action.

The Americans: Few Voices of Action

George Bush and Bill Clinton differ on many things, but both, without admitting it, have sought to avoid entanglement in Bosnia while trying at the same time not to seem callous to the suffering there and not to let down the major allies of the United States who have sent peacekeepers to what was once Yugoslavia. Through all the debates about air strikes, arms embargoes and safe havens, there have been few voices in American politics (though rather more in the ranks of commentators) who have urged a wider American role.

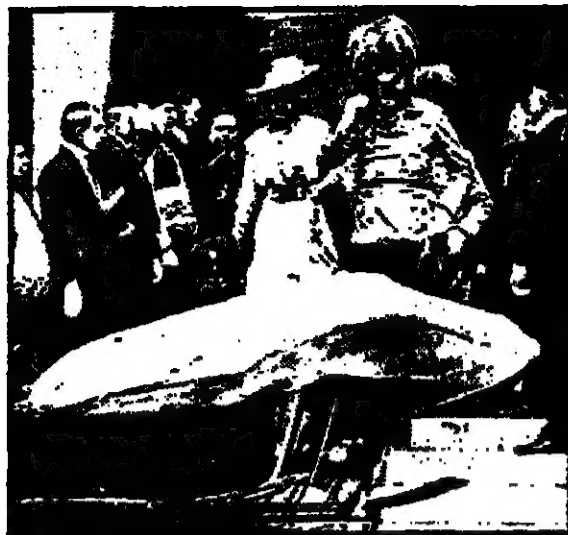
So when President Clinton, who had already promised that something on the order of 20,000 American troops would be available to help if the United Nations forces had to be withdrawn, said last week that troops would also be available in some circumstances to help strengthen the peacekeeping units by pulling them back to safer positions, it not surprisingly occasioned a storm of controversy in Washington.

Foremost among the critics was Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the majority leader and the leader in the race for the 1996 Republican Presidential nomination, who said the President was just reinforcing failure. Many Democrats voiced grave doubts as well.

(Continued on page 4)



1878: Deal-Making. Bismarck helps Europe carve up the Balkans and avert general war.



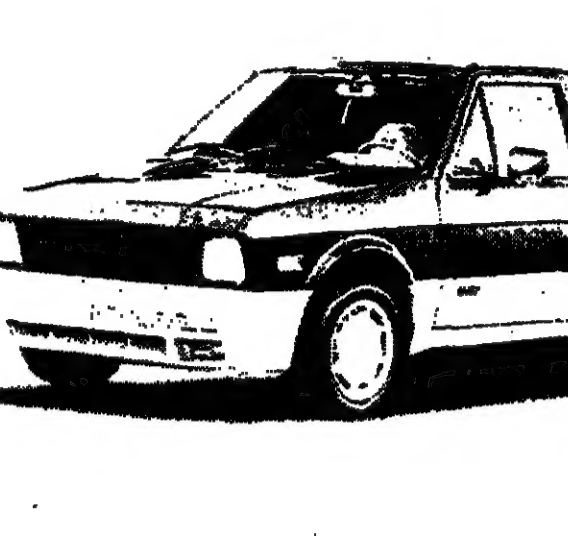
1914: Assassination. The Austrian Archduke visits Sarajevo and is shot, setting off World War I.



1955: Tito. Yugoslavia's Communist leader, having unified the land, keeps Khrushchev at bay.



1984: Amity. A Winter Olympics in Sarajevo shows the world a city at peace with its diversity.



1986: Productivity. The Yugo tries to conquer the global auto market, bargain basement class.



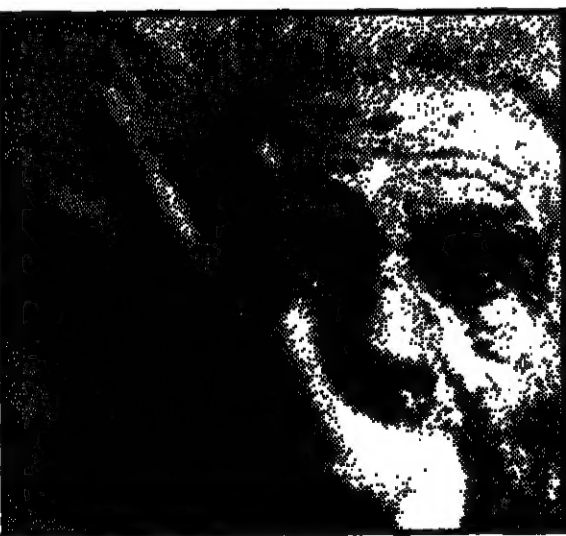
1992: Ethnic Cleansing. Serbs put Muslims in concentration camps, stirring international outrage.



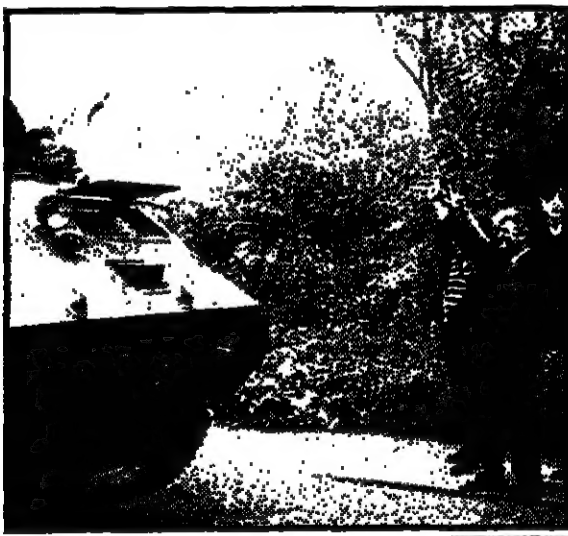
1993: Mediation. The international mediators Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance seek a peace formula.



1994: Grief. As peacekeepers struggle to keep winter lifelines open, Sarajevo's death toll mounts.



1994: Shrapnel. U.N. is unable to protect "safe zones." A mortar killed this Sarajevo man's family.



1995: Armor. A truce brokered by Jimmy Carter ends; Radovan Karadzic cheers his Serbs.



1995: Escalation. A French peacekeeper salutes for two comrades slain fighting Bosnian Serbs.

Cosmetic Surgery

When Health Care Cuts Cost More.

By ROBIN TONER

REPUBLICANS have boiled down their Medicare proposals to a number and a sound bite: They can wring more than \$250 billion from the national health insurance program for the elderly over the next seven years, they say, even while "preserving, protecting and improving" it.

No big, comprehensive, Clintonesque health care overhaul for them. Just smart, targeted, money-saving reforms of outmoded government programs. After all, the Clinton Administration discovered the danger of over-reaching, right?

Right. But now the Republicans face the danger of piecemeal reform, of trimming and tinkering with a program that covers 37 million beneficiaries and is the lifeblood of many if not most of the nation's hospitals, doctors and academic medical centers. It will, like it or not, have big consequences, intended and unintended. Efforts to save money in one part of the program can end up costing money somewhere else.

Republicans may find that a piecemeal approach has unintended consequences.

"Physicians understand reimbursement realities and they understand their patients," said Mike Brown, the administrator of a tiny, 30-bed hospital in Wahoo, Neb. "They do what is best for their patients."

In other words, medical needs usually have a way of getting met. And, if they are not, those needs have a way of popping up later — more serious, more advanced, more expensive to treat. Unlike private employers, who are much praised on Capitol Hill these days for controlling their health costs, the Government ultimately ends up with responsibility for the oldest, poorest, sickest Americans, which are the groups that Medicare and Medicaid cover. Efficiencies do not come

easily. Miscalculations matter, immensely.

As Republican leaders in Congress try to find the huge savings they seek in Medicare and as states struggle to control their own health care costs, nothing exemplifies the challenge facing them more than Medicare's home health program. It offers a case study in the potential ripple effects of seemingly simple little money-saving reforms.

Every policy maven who looks at Medicare's escalating costs jumps on the home health program as a major culprit. Home health care accounts for about eight cents of every dollar spent on Medicare. But spending on these services — like physical therapy, skilled nursing or the assistance of a lesser-skilled home health aide — has soared over the past five years, from \$2.5 billion in 1989 to \$13.7 billion in 1994. Not only did the number of beneficiaries increase; the number of visits per beneficiary jumped from 27 in 1989 to 58 in 1994.

In 1995, an estimated 3.46 million people will receive home health care benefits from Medicare; the

(Continued on page 2)

Opportunity Knocked
It's getting harder to follow Horatio Alger.

By Keith Bradsher

2

Friendly Police State
Japanese policemen don't strip in hotels.

By Nicholas D. Kristof

3

The Western Front
There's another trade war. France is in it.

By Craig R. Whitney

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(Hartford Courant)

The Nation

America's Opportunity Gap

By KEITH BRADSHAW

AMERICA'S Jeffersonian ideals of equality and its reputation as a land of opportunity have been battered recently by evidence of a widening gap between the rich and the poor. And now a growing body of research is showing that, at the same time, it is becoming more difficult to move into the economic elite.

Social mobility has not risen, the latest studies show — notwithstanding conservatives' assertions that modern Horatio Algers still abound. Indeed, social mobility has diminished for many, particularly the poor. Most troubling of all, the trends toward widening income inequality and reduced opportunity appear to be more pronounced among young people today, suggesting that the country is headed toward a more stratified society.

The most dramatic evidence comes in recent research by Professors Greg J. Duncan of Northwestern University and Timothy Smeeding of Syracuse University. They looked at surveys of the personal finances of 5,000 households, conducted every year since the late 1960's by the University of Michigan.

Comparing the 1980's and early 1990's with the late 1960's and the 1970's, the researchers found that the poor were becoming more likely to stay poor and the affluent more likely to stay affluent. They found the middle class, defined as households with after-tax incomes of \$24,000 to \$72,000, is increasingly pulled apart: the odds of becoming affluent or poor have increased while the odds of staying in the middle class have dwindled.

The study also found that young men's chances of attaining a middle-class income by age 30 is dwindling. While 60 percent of those turning 30 before 1989 managed to do so, only 42 percent have succeeded since then. The pattern applies regardless of race,

parents' income or education.

"What's striking is how uniform this fall in upward mobility has been across all demographic groups in the labor market," Professor Duncan said.

One possible explanation is that income inequality has become particularly pronounced among the young. A few young lawyers, doctors, financiers or entrepreneurs have prospered while many others struggle for low-wage jobs. People who did not go to college in the 1960's were still able to find high-paying manufacturing jobs and have kept them. But high school graduates today find fewer such jobs as technological advances and growing foreign trade have reduced the need for unskilled and semi-skilled labor in factories.

'Borne the Brunt'

"To the extent that the widening of distribution of income has occurred, it really is true among the younger people rather than older, and younger people have borne the brunt of the changes," said Barry Bosworth, a Brookings Institution economist.

As always in economics, some researchers have come to different conclusions. Professors Peter Gottschalk of Boston College and Robert Moffitt of Brown University concluded in a paper published by Brookings last year that earnings have become much less stable.

Many people rocket up in the earnings rankings because of a particularly good year of sales commissions or bonuses or consulting contracts. But the same people are also increasingly likely to see their earnings drop dramatically the following year, Professors Gottschalk and Moffitt found. The overall trend remains toward more permanent differences in earnings. And at least for the poorest Americans, those earnings are going steadily down after adjusting for inflation.

"Your chance of escaping the bottom has not gotten better, but conditions at the bot-

tom have gotten much worse," Professor Gottschalk said.

In that regard, some other countries are doing better. One study found that the children of poor families in Sweden are more likely to prosper than the children of poor American families. And three Syracuse University professors have concluded that the United States had no greater social mobility than Germany from 1983 to 1988. Moreover, while the gap between well-paid workers and low-paid workers did not change in Germany during those years, in the United States the gap grew. Here, a worker in the top 10 percent of wage-earners had 4 times the earnings of a worker in the bottom 10 percent in 1983. By 1988, the ratio had climbed to 4.33.

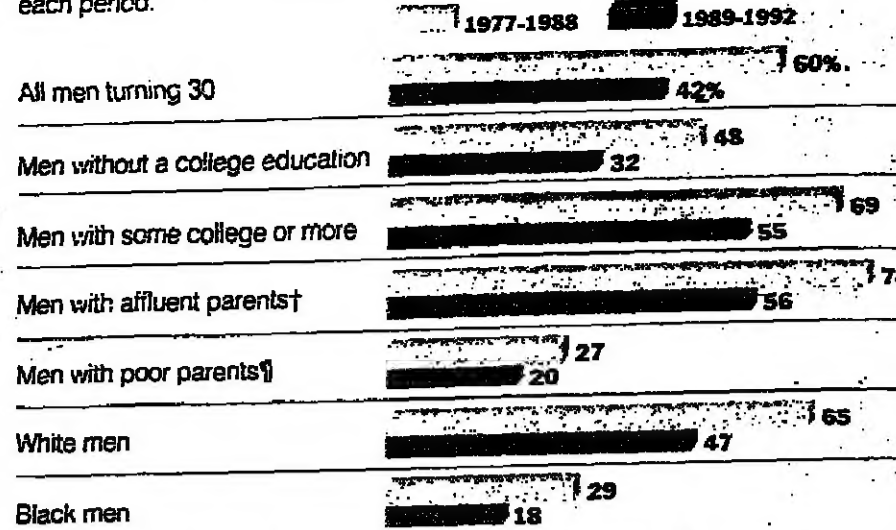
All of this evidence has prompted both Republicans and Democrats to begin quoring their favorite philosophers on matters of wealth and fairness. The Republicans are currently citing Friedrich A. von Hayek, an Austrian-born economist and Nobel Laureate who championed free-market ideals. "All societies have unequal wealth and income dispersion, and there is no positive basis for criticizing any degree of market determined inequality," the Republican majority of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress said in a report on May 9.

Democrats prefer John Rawls, the American philosopher who contends that a society is fair if its level of inequality appears acceptable to a hypothetical individual who is about to join the society and does not know if the inequality would work for or against him. Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich said that young Americans who are poor or ill-educated increasingly know that they will occupy a place in society in which inequality works against them.

If they refuse to accept the inequality, that could strain the nation's social and political fabric, Mr. Reich said. "The moral core at the heart of capitalism," he said, "the faith that if you work hard you can get ahead, is being eroded."

The Young Face Tougher Times . . .

Percentage of men who had earned a middle-class income before turning 30 in each period.*



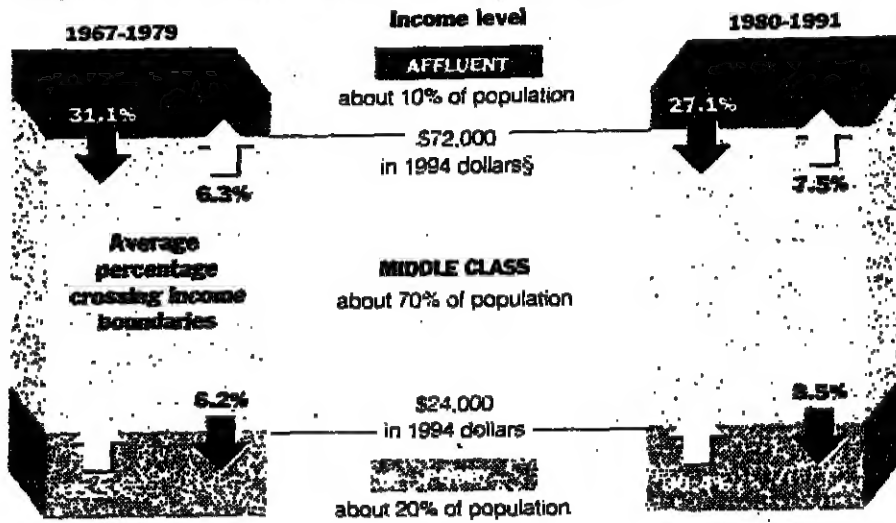
* At least \$23,042 in 1983 dollars, or twice the poverty level for a family of three.

† Household income equal to four times the poverty line or more.

‡ Household income equal to one and a half times the poverty line or less.

. . . And the Poor Move Up More Slowly

The poor are more likely to stay poor and the affluent are more likely to stay affluent.



All figures are for household after-tax income, including wages, salaries and some Government assistance programs like food stamps.

Sources: Greg Duncan, Northwestern University, Timothy Smeeding, Syracuse University



Unpopular Culture

In the Race Against Depravity

By ELIZABETH KOLBERT

It looks like Murphy Brown is going to be getting some company.

Three years have passed since Vice President Dan Quayle, struggling to get re-elected, denounced the single, pregnant and fictional television character, accusing her of undermining family values. Now, as a new election cycle begins, open season on popular culture has again been declared.

Last week, Senator Bob Dole took on Hollywood, charging the entertainment media with marketing evil to American children. His attack was the most strident so far, but the Kansas Republican was not the first Presidential candidate this year to issue a broadside against the industry that brings the world songs like "Cop Killer" and movies like "Die Hard With a Vengeance." Nor is he likely to be the last.

Politicians from both parties have discovered that condemning the entertainment industry is the nearly perfect campaign cause. Mr. Quayle's experience notwithstanding, Americans largely agree that what Mr. Dole termed the "casual violence and even more casual sex" of television, movies and popular music help breed antisocial behavior. And as long as you don't go after a beloved character like Ms. Brown by name, there is almost no downside risk to the attack. Unlike advocating, say, gun control, criticizing the producers of "nightmares of depravity," as Mr. Dole put it, is unlikely to offend any interest groups except the producers.

"People believe a lot of our problems stem from a decline in values," Mark Mellman, a Democratic pollster, said. "And they see the entertainment media contributing directly to that decline in values."

The first Presidential contender to sound the theme this year was the President him-

self. In his State of the Union address, Mr. Clinton told the entertainment industry that it should consider "damage that comes from the incessant, repetitive, mindless violence and irresponsible conduct that permeate our media all the time." The appeal of the argument was immediately apparent; in public opinion testing, the line received the highest score of any in the speech.

Since then, Vice President Al Gore has met with children's advocates and entertainment industry executives to discuss media violence. Next month, Mr. Gore and his wife, Tipper, an early crusader against graphic song lyrics, will be the hosts of a conference on the topic in Nashville.

Maybe It's True

Of course, just because violence and salaciousness in the media are an attractive target for politicians doesn't mean that they are not legitimate cause for concern. Scores of studies have attempted to assess the effect of media images on children's development, and many social scientists say the results are consistent enough to indicate that media violence does encourage, if not actually cause, real-life violence.

Hollywood has a hard time refuting the argument, although it has gone to some lengths to try. Recently, the California State Senate took up a resolution condemning promiscuity and violence in the entertainment media. In an effort — ultimately successful — to get the resolution watered down, a lobbyist for the Motion Picture Association of America wrote to the sponsor saying that there was no evidence that depictions of sex or violence lead to their real-life counterparts.

"In fact," the lobbyist, Vans Stevenson, wrote, "the opposite may be true. The first generation of children television viewers that grew up in the 1950's and 1960's with a

healthy dose of the family values of 'Captain Kangaroo,' 'Father Knows Best,' 'The Donna Reed Show' and 'Ozzie and Harriet' is the same generation that caused the sexual revolution of the late 1960's and early 1970's." (Bob Keeshan, who played Captain Kangaroo, was quoted as calling the letter "absolute drive.")

To the extent that media images foster social ills, they would certainly seem an appropriate topic for a Presidential candidate. But after Mr. Dole's speech, even many critics of the media accused him of using the issue simply for political mileage.

"I think that Dole is talking out of both sides of his mouth," said Peggy Charren, an advocate for children's television and a critic of the entertainment industry. "The way to deal with speech you don't like in a democracy is to make sure there's room for other speech. Dole is working to do in public broadcasting. He is leading the effort to do in the Children's Television Act."

Aides to Mr. Dole's rivals were also skeptical of his motives, even though their candidates have made similar arguments.

"It is hard for me to imagine that Senator Dole was listening to ROCK 101 this morning and said, 'You know, I like rap, but this 2 Live Crew goes too far,'" said Alex Castellanos, media adviser to Senator Phil Gramm of Texas. "It certainly seems a coincidence that this has become such a concern now that he's a candidate for President."

In a more-in-sorrow-than-in-anger tone, Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, said he understood why a political candidate would suddenly decide to attack movies and recordings. "The problems that infect the land — poverty, too many drugs, children having children, guns — you can't fix those overnight," he said. "But I'm going to get rid of this filth" — that has a nice ring.

What Price Health Cuts?

Continued from p. 1

average visit costs just under \$65. Critics warn that what began as a cost-effective way of caring for and rehabilitating people after an illness or an operation has gotten dangerously out of control.

One answer, to many on Capitol Hill, seems obvious: require clients of home health care to pay part of the bill. As a planning paper from Republicans on the House Budget Committee put it, "Requiring beneficiaries to share the cost of these services would help to discourage over-utilization and reduce the Medicare subsidy." That plan contemplates a 20 percent copayment, with an exclusion for those whose incomes are below 150 percent of the official poverty line (meaning elderly couples, for example, with incomes below \$13,446).

'Quicker and Sicker'

This, of course, is sound economic theory: it assumes that people will stop requesting or receiving all but the most necessary services if they are forced to pay for part of the costs. And that some of the services being rendered are indeed unnecessary or could be paid for by the beneficiaries.

But there are big demographic and technological forces behind the rise in home health costs, which are unlikely to change much as a result of simply requiring the client to pay a fee.

One reason for the increase in home health services was a decision by policymakers over the past 10 years to cut down on hospital stays. People are released from the hospital "quicker and sicker," as some health planners put it, with the understanding that they will get more cost-effective care at home or in a skilled nursing facility. "When you have outpatient surgeries and shorter inpatient stays, you'll have more home health care," said Representative Nancy Johnson, Republican of Connecticut, an influential member of the Ways and Means subcommittee on health. "We need to be very mindful of rising home health costs as a consequence of other actions we've taken."

Home health beneficiaries are getting care for longer and longer periods of time. The program's scope has expanded in part because of a lawsuit in the late 1980's, in

which the Government was accused of applying this benefit far too narrowly and arbitrarily. But behind the increase, of course, is the growth in America's aging population. Hundreds of thousands of old, disabled and chronically ill people need help to stay in their homes.

Congress over the years has debated the establishment of a major new long-term care program, but never passed it. Nonetheless, home health care "has become sort of a backdoor way of expanding long term care," said Stuart Altman, a health economist at Brandeis and a member of a Medicare advisory committee.

Call it the "push it down here, it pops up there" phenomenon, which gives some analysts pause when they think about the implications of simply redefining the home health program to tighten its eligibility requirements. What if squeezing home health care ends up putting more people back into hospitals or into nursing homes, where their costs are picked up by Medicare, which is fully financed by Washington, and by Medicaid, which is only partly?

And speaking of Medicaid, Joshua Wiener, an analyst at the Brookings Institution, warns that Republican cuts in projected spending for that program fail to take into account the growth over the next five years in the population 85 and older. While Medicaid is usually thought of as a program for low-income younger people, 30 percent of its spending goes for nursing home and other long-term care, in part because people deplete their assets to qualify.

Kindest Cuts

It would be simpler if spending could be reined in by cracking down on waste, fraud and abuse — typically the most popular and painless solution to budget-cutting. But that saves only so much.

Actually reducing services is fodder for the ripple effects game. What if Medicare payment restrictions force some already teetering rural hospitals into insolvency? What if reducing the Medicare subsidy for medical education is a body blow to the nation's big teaching hospitals? The questions spin on, and help explain, perhaps, what drove Ira Magaziner, the Clinton health czar, to produce a health plan that filled 1,342 pages.



Delores Green, a home care worker, helping Bernice Carter, 80, in Manhattan.

The World

A Neighborly Style Of Police State

By NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF

AS dozens of New York City police officers were wreaking havoc in Washington hotels last month, some of them running around naked and drunk and harassing other guests, Tokyo's finest were handing out umbrellas to people unexpectedly caught in spring showers.

And while American investigators struggle to unravel the Oklahoma bombing, the Japanese police appear to have pretty much wrapped up their investigation of the nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway system. The police have arrested more than 100 members of the Aum Shinrikyo religious cult — albeit after having ignored Aum as it was allegedly murdering people in earlier years — and have pressed some members

Genji Ohira, like the other omawari-san in Mito, advises homeowners how to avoid burglaries, makes teenagers rip up and throw away their cigarettes — “but in a trash can, not just on the ground” — and does his part to try to inculcate public honesty. When a child turns in any “found” property, an omawari-san fills out the paperwork — even if what is found is nothing more than a 1-yen coin, worth a bit more than a penny. The police also give the child a certificate or other reward for honesty.

“Kids sometimes turn in 1-yen or 10-yen coins,” Mr. Ohira said. “Whatever they find, they turn it in, and we give them a notebook that says ‘Police’ on the cover.”

“But sometimes kids think that they can just buy a notebook for 1 yen,” Mr. Ohira added. “So we don’t always give a notebook out a second time. We’re flexible.”

The building block of the police system in Japan is not the police station but the koban. The koban puts out a newsletter for the area, and an omawari-san is supposed to visit each home at least once a year.

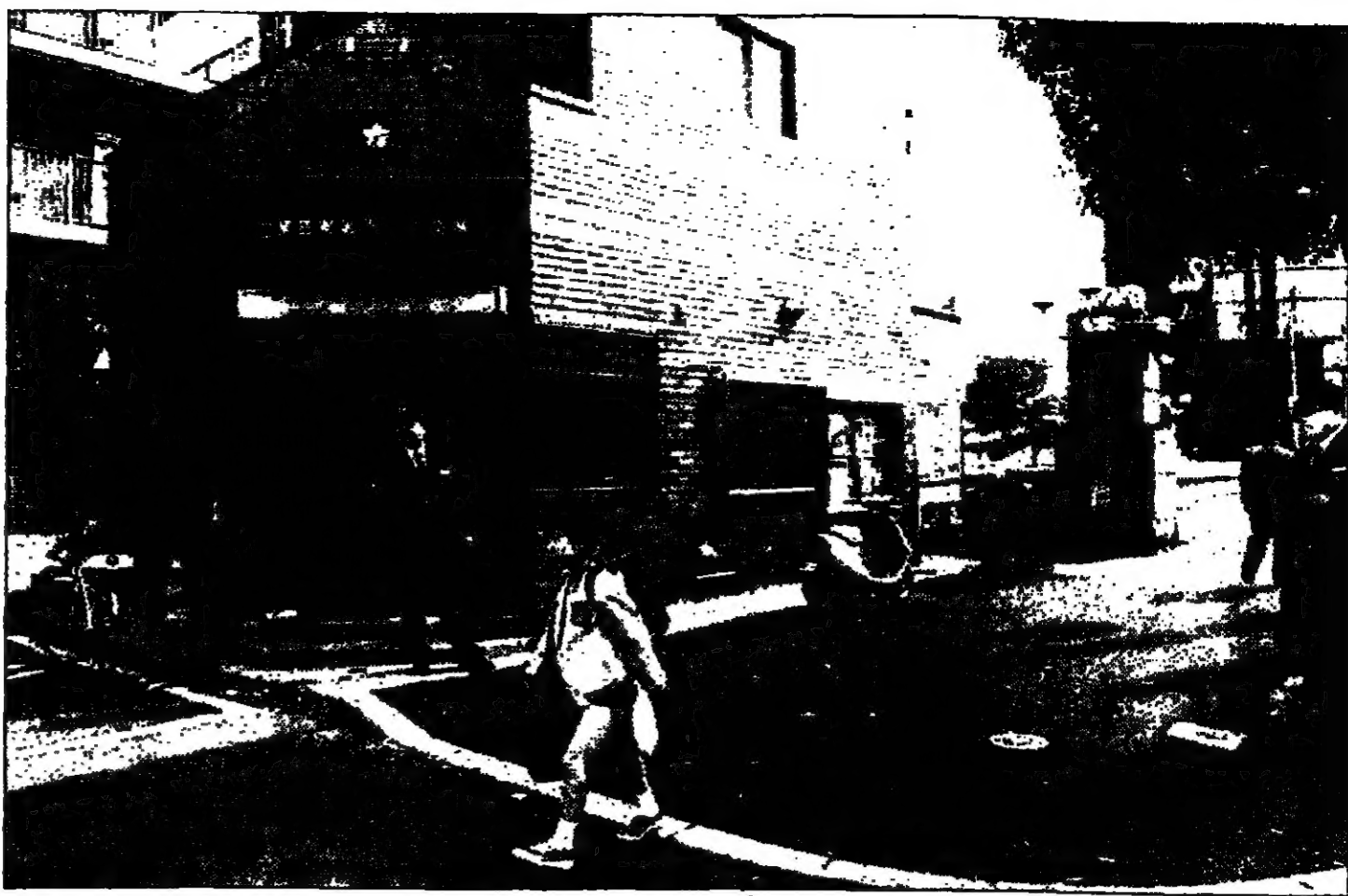
In placid cities like Mito (population 240,000), those staffing the koban are omawari-san like Kazuo Urabe. He is a 20-year veteran who spends his time roaming the district from his koban, and says he has never drawn his gun except at a firing range.

“I drew and fired, I’d probably never even hit the guy,” Mr. Urabe laughed. Instead, he breaks up fights, helps drunken workers get home, lectures kids against hanging out in the wrong places, and occasionally gets a more interesting challenge. “I’ve caught two burglars so far this year,” he said, with just a touch of boastfulness.

Powers to Act

Mr. Urabe, like other omawari-san, has broad powers. He can stop anybody who looks suspicious and ask that person to come to the koban for a “discussion.” He can even ask people to empty their pockets.

The Japanese police also have the right to detain people for up to three weeks for questioning, and they sometimes rough up suspects, shout at them, deprive them of sleep, and do their best to make them feel



Japan virtually originated the concept of neighborhood policing. A boy passes a koban, or police box, in Tokyo's Meguro district.

guilty and to confess.

Because of these broad powers, the critic Karel van Wolferen has written about Japan as “the friendly neighborhood police state.” There may be something to this. But one problem with interpreting Japan as a quasi-police state is that the biggest complaint against the police these days is that they were not aggressive enough, early on, in cracking down on Aum Shinrikyo.

Some police and scholars suggest that this is because the Japanese police are, despite appearances, much less powerful than American police; they are not, for example, usually allowed to infiltrate subversive organizations, to pay informers, to plea-bargain with defendants, or to tap telephones.

Perhaps a better explanation for the police hesitancy is insecurity about their democratic credentials. The police suppressed religion in pre-war days, and they are still nervous about poking around an organization that calls itself religious.

The police certainly are restrained in some respects. While officers are all trained in martial arts, they put little emphasis on the guns they carry. Indeed, it was the

American Occupation authorities who forced the Japanese police to carry guns.

When it turned out that Aum had recruited some former soldiers and police officers, the Government announced that none of them could have been the hit man who shot the chief of the National Police Agency in March. The would-be assassin had hit the police chief three times with a handgun at a distance of 70 feet, and the Government explained with relief that no Japanese policeman or soldier is that good a shot.

No ‘Pigs’ Here

The omawari-san may not be able to hit the side of a barn with his gun, but nonetheless he is well-paid, well-trained and well-respected. There are no insults in Japanese corresponding to “pig” in English; when Japanese gangsters want to sound insulting about the omawari-san, they use words like “pori,” derived from the English “police.”

“Unlike in the West, the Japanese really trust the police,” said Hisato Katoh, a law professor at Keio University. “This is because the police here went to a great effort. Before, they were condescending and obnox-

ious.” After World War II, Japanese police officers cleaned up their image by being as polite as possible and by doing such things as lending umbrellas to people caught in the rain. The police also lend the equivalent of up to \$20 to people who have lost their wallets or do not have money to get home. (The umbrellas and money are almost always returned, the police say.)

The police also have a big advantage over their American counterparts in that they have time to forge community links. Japan spends more of its gross national product on police than the United States does, even though it has many fewer crimes. The New York City police, for example, have to answer more than twice as many emergency calls as do the police in all of Japan.

Adopting the Japanese approach to policing in the United States would increase costs substantially. If the United States were to achieve the same ratio of police to crimes, staffing levels would soar. Dispersing the police in police boxes tends to cost more than keeping them in station houses.

And if American police started handing out umbrellas and \$20 bills, imagine how often they would get them back.

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The World

French Annoyance At the U.S. Comes In Several Courses

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY

THE French have always been prickly allies—good to have on your side in a fight but ready to pick one as well, particularly if you come from an Anglo-Saxon country like Britain or the United States.

These days, Britain is on France's side in the European-American disagreement over what to do about the war in Bosnia, but regarding the United States the French are in a disgruntled mood.

They were decidedly unimpressed last week, for example, when President Clinton sent an aircraft carrier to the Adriatic and said he might finally, if only temporarily, commit American ground troops to Bosnia in a plan to better protect the French,

America's trade fixation is Japan, but France's is America.

British and other United Nations troops already there, hundreds of whom were taken hostage by Bosnian Serbs. The daily *Libération* said dismissively of the Americans, "Probably they will continue to quietly smuggle arms to the Bosnian Government."

So what else is new? is the question likely to be asked by anyone old enough to remember how de Gaulle barred Britain from the European Community and kicked NATO headquarters out of France to Brussels.

De Gaulle's political heir, Jacques Chirac, elected to the French presidency on May 7, has fond memories of a summer at Harvard in 1953, and will be able to use his good

American English when he sees President Clinton in the White House this month before the world economic summit meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Chirac will probably tell him then that France, and Europe, cannot tolerate the United States using the value of the dollar on currency markets as a trade weapon against Japan—and that Europe doesn't think much of American trade sanctions against Japan either.

A Threat, Not a Leader

While Americans lately are fixated on Japan, the French are still fixated on America, which they see not as a leading trade partner—far more French trade is with Europe, and in particular Germany, than with the United States—but as a threat to true European independence.

A truly independent Europe has been the goal of French policy ever since de Gaulle, and it goes without saying that the French see an independent Europe as one guided by their ideas. France led the fight two years ago between the European Union and the United States over European subsidies for farm exports, movies and TV, and France now sees itself leading the fight for an independent European defense policy.

Germany and other European allies are increasingly aligning themselves with the Gaullist view that the United States cannot be relied on as Europe's main guarantor of security, because America has other interests in Asia and the Western Hemisphere.

That is why France has its own independent nuclear deterrent and one of the world's most important arms industries. It is sounding increasingly competitive about that industry these days. "The Americans have launched into an enormous effort to restructure their arms industry, accompanied by great commercial aggressiveness that is helped by the fall of the dollar, and they are eliminating us from the world market," said

Pierre Lellouche, one of Mr. Chirac's advisers, during the election campaign.

"At the moment, in the trans-Atlantic arms trade, there are six times more arms in the United States-Europe direction, and the Americans control about 80 percent of the NATO market," Mr. Lellouche warned. "Europe is way behind the curve."

In the past, this competitive urge has often been fixed on symbols. France and Britain cooperated in the 1960's to build the supersonic Concorde, only to have the plane declared too noisy to fly supersonically over American soil and thus doomed to economic failure in its most important market. Pierre Cochereau, the late organist of Notre Dame Cathedral, barred American guest artists for years on the ground that up close, the organ was louder than the Concorde and thus too much for tender American ears.

With the lumbering American-made Boeing 747 dominating the intercontinental aviation market in the 1970's, it took Europe

years to catch up, with the Airbus. But one of the biggest problems Airbus Industrie now, and of European exporters generally, is the competitive disadvantage caused by the weakness of the dollar, which makes American exports cheaper.

Coin for the Realm

So one of Mr. Chirac's most important campaign pledges was a promise to prepare quickly for European monetary union to free France from dependence on a fluctuating dollar as the medium of international trade. "The day we have a strong European currency is the day we can finally stand up as equals to the United States," said Francis David, a French economist.

All this French defensiveness reflects a national inferiority complex. Germany, France's real rival for European leadership, does not suffer from it, but the Germans, too, are more inclined than they used

to be to define their interests as Europeans rather than as trans-Atlantic partners.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher tried to respond to these concerns in a speech in Madrid on Friday, emphasizing that political and economic cooperation have to become the binding ties of the North Atlantic alliance in place of military links.

But in Spain, France and Germany, much like in the United States, political leaders worry more about how to create jobs in their unemployment-stricken economies than about how to keep up the alliances that got them through the cold war.

For the French and most other Europeans, building up European trade and protecting it from the Americans and Asians is the answer to the jobs question. Mr. Chirac has made jobs the major theme of his Presidency and, like his predecessor, François Mitterrand, he is bound to put a Gallic edge of competitive tension on his relations with America in diplomacy as well as trade.



Narey Corpeaux



After the Sakhalin earthquake, Russia refused Japanese aid. A survivor sleeps in a street.

Agence France-Presse

Russia and Japan

Making Up Is Hard to Do

By STEVEN ERLANGER

IN the odd world of national neuroses, the feelings Russians seem to have about the Japanese are especially intricate. Last week Boris Yeltsin found it politic to refuse foreign aid for hundreds of earthquake victims dying under the rubble of a Russian town on Sakhalin Island rather than accept an offer of relief from nearby Japan.

Russia need rely on no foreigner for aid, Mr. Yeltsin explained, sounding an increasingly monotonous but evidently de rigueur nationalist theme. Otherwise, he said, "someone will start speculating on the basis of his participation after rendering this assistance."

For example, he said, "they might say, 'Give us the islands,'" referring to the Kuriles, four disputed bits of rock Moscow seized when it opportunistically declared war on Tokyo two days after the Hiroshima bombing.

His remarks reflected a kind of poignancy in Moscow's relationship with Tokyo, the result of a mixture of racism about Asians and insecurity about themselves imbedded deep in the history of Russians in this century. Ever since a

czarist fleet was utterly destroyed by Japan in the war of 1904-5, exposing the hollowness of Nicholas II's regime and leading to the first Russian Revolution of 1905, there have been a series of wars and clashes with Japan, and Moscow has been unable to deal with Tokyo in any normal fashion.

Czar Nicholas II, who had been pressed by Kaiser Wilhelm II to protect the West against Japan's "little yellow monkeys," had a rude awakening in the 1904-5 war. Russians also remember the Japanese siding with the White armies during the Civil War and invading Vladivostok, where they roasted a commissar alive. There was another little war, in Mongolia, in 1938.

Keeping the War Alive

Today the Kuriles still stand in the way of a peace treaty that would formally end World War II for Russia and Japan. They also seem to stand in the way of basic politeness in relations.

Mr. Yeltsin's remarks caused a small tsunami in Tokyo, with much shocked sputtering from Japanese officials about the pure intentions of their aid offer (as if they had never heard similar complaints from the Thais or Cambodians). On

Thursday, a Russian Foreign Ministry official, Grigory Karasin, said Mr. Yeltsin's remarks merely reflected public attitudes. "It is known that in some countries, including Japan, there are people keen to link humanitarian aid with issues that have nothing to do with it," he said. "Such things puzzle the Russian public."

This made Tokyo no happier. So on Friday, Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Sergei Medvedev, issued an apology but repeated the sin. Mr. Yeltsin regrets his "rather emotional remarks" and hopes for "good-neighborly relations," a statement said, but went on: "It is well known that there are influential forces in Japan that constantly link the issue of contacts with Russia in economic, cultural and humanitarian spheres with issues that have nothing in common with them, including the so-called 'territorial dispute.'"

Kenji Shinoda of the Japanese Embassy here sighed. "I personally feel very sorry about this, this perception." He said Japan provides Russia about \$500 million a year in grants and loans. "But what we are doing now is to send a genuine helping hand to people who have suffered, and there is no link with the Northern Territories."

But any solution to the Kuriles seems as far away now as ever.

How the World Makes Bosnia Safe for War

Continued from page 1

Mr. Dole has urged for months that the arms embargo against Bosnia be lifted, so that the defenders of Sarajevo could compete on equal terms, even if that meant broadening the war. His Republican colleague, Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, believes that only the insertion of a large NATO force, including tens of thousands of Americans, could force a peaceful settlement. President Clinton, shifting course with shifting circumstances on the ground, has tried to take a middle position between all-out intervention and a refusal to play any role.

Behind the American reluctance to commit troops lies the memory of Vietnam, a war in which thousands died for a cause never fully understood and which ended in national grief and recrimination.

The British: Limit the Bloodshed

London seeks, in the best British tradition, not to produce an instant solution in a part of the world where tribal slaughter has a long history but to limit the conflict, winding it down if possible, preventing it from spreading if not. To that end, the British have sent peacekeepers (and more recently, artillery units to protect them). They have opposed rearming the Bosnian Muslims, fearing that that would only feed the flames of war.

But they are no more interested than the United States or other NATO countries in direct intervention of the kind that Senator Lugar contemplates.

The French: Muslim Worries

France has, as ever, its special concerns: fear of resentment and possible unrest among the more militant Muslim immigrants in France in the event of a Serb victory, plus determination that the United Nations, in which it plays a major part, should have the central role rather than NATO, in whose integrated command it has long chosen not to participate. Hence France's bid last week for a quick-reaction force under United Nations command, an idea which in the United States is political poison at the moment because of Republican animosity towards the international organization.

The Germans: Bitten, and Now Shy

Germany's position is anomalous. Not only is it the closest of the big powers to the

If Sarajevo counted, Europe wouldn't be on the sidelines.

Balkans, and the refuge of more than 400,000 Bosnians fleeing the strife at home, it also lit the fuse, in a sense, for the strife. Tito held Yugoslavia together; the collapse of the Soviet bloc intensified old animosities within the federation, and Germany was the first to recognize its breakup and the independence of Slovenia, Croatia and then Bosnia.

But for historical reasons, as Bonn delicately puts it, Germany has sent no troops to Bosnia. Those reasons are, of course, the ancient antagonisms between the Germans and the Slavs, which would only be intensified by German troops taking part in a mission to protect the Muslims of Bosnia. Germany substitutes transportation, medical help and logistical support for men.

The Russians: Between Two Worlds

For the Russians, the balancing act is perhaps more delicate than for anyone else. The Bosnian Serbs are the Slavic cousins of the rulers in Moscow, and as such, the natural repository of their sympathies. But the Russians, at the moment in their history, have no interest in antagonizing the West. So they have fought, with only episodic success, to act as go-betweens, trying to persuade the Serbs to back off, without losing their credentials within the Slavic brotherhood.

Everyone, of course, blames the United Nations, which by its inactivity and the nature of its mission in Bosnia try to take the side of no one.

The renewed shelling of Sarajevo, the taking of hostages and the destruction of an American plane in the last two weeks have all frayed the organization's impartiality, to the point where its Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, suggests that the moment might have come to demand the United Nations Protection Force let some other grouping of nations take over.

Every attempt so far has led. But the effort will go on, however circumscribed by the differing aims of outsiders and whatever the setbacks, because southeastern Europe has become, as Assistant Secretary of State Richard C. Holbrooke said recently, "the most explosive region on earth," and Bosnia has reminded Europe of the power of uncontained ethnic nationalist hatreds.

On that, at least, all the players agree.

Is Time Running Out For Salomon's White Night?

By SEPHANIE STROM
and PETER TRUETT

The date had been set for most of a year. All around the globe, the managing directors of Salomon Brothers Inc., Wall Street's bond-trading powerhouse, were preparing to gather at the firm's headquarters in the World Trade Center for their annual meeting, scheduled for the third weekend in May.

But Iryck C. Maughan, Salomon's chief executive, knew he could not have the meeting without offering the 189 directors at least an outline of how he expected to deal with compensation, an incendiary issue ever since he announced cutbacks last year.

"If I wasn't willing to stand up and elicit what the firm was going to do about pay this year and next, tonight as well not stand up at all," said one director, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

So last two weeks before the planning gathering, Mr. Maughan put the meeting off until November, presumably in the hope that buoyant bond and equity markets would allow him to talk about raises then.

Threat of a showdown with the rest of the firm — and the decision to sidestep one — speaks volumes about Mr. Maughan's increasingly troubled reign at Salomon. Catastrophed one top nearly four years ago in the aftermath of the Treasury bond scandal that threatened the firm's existence, Mr. Maughan is now on the defensive, if not quite on the ropes, because of a combination of painful market shifts and strategic

blunders. And though the man who put him on top, Warren E. Buffett, Salomon's biggest shareholder, is still in his corner, time may no longer be on Mr. Maughan's side.

Mr. Maughan was brought in by Mr. Buffett largely because of his reputation as a skilled manager of the firm's Tokyo office who had few ties to the old guard and its cowboy culture. But Mr. Maughan, who has made his share of missteps, has remained an outsider in New York. In a broader sense, the fact that Salomon is still floundering shows how resistant the firm has been to his efforts to effect change. Because it has continued to make big bets on market moves, rather than diversifying successfully into more stable businesses as other firms have, Salomon is much more at the mercy of outside forces it can't control. And that has left Mr. Maughan subject to inside forces he can't control.

"The people chemistry there is at least in part dysfunctional and is exacerbating an already difficult situation," said Samuel L. Hayes, a Harvard Business School professor who has written about Mr. Maughan and the firm.

Indeed, while Mr. Maughan has been the consummate courtier outside Salomon — calling on clients, cultivating Mr. Buffett and soothing regulators' ruffled feathers in the wake of the bond scandal, the result of one cowboy trader's phony bids — he has been losing control of his own troops.

His close ties to Mr. Buffett have only emphasized the rank-and-file perception of Mr. Maughan — who is British — as an outsider, which makes him a convenient lightning

rod for frustration over the firm's troubles. And there have been many troubles lately.

He failed to deliver on a promise to build up the firm's client-driven businesses to even out the volatility of Salomon's earnings stream, which has relied heavily on risky profits generated by arbitrage. In fact, Salomon has been losing market share in such key client businesses as equity and debt underwriting and mergers and acquisitions. Last year, in a performance Mr. Maughan himself described as "appalling," it lost \$963 million before taxes, thanks to sour market conditions and the discovery of a decade's worth of accounting errors.

And the cut in compensation — the bedrock of a Buffett-backed plan to restore profitability that was regarded by insiders as Mr. Maughan's ultimate act of disloyalty to them — set off an exodus of talented traders, bankers and other professionals. The directors kept heading for the door, taking some of the firm's business with them, even after Mr. Maughan restored part of the cuts in April. Late last month, Cox Communications Inc., the big media company, demoted Salomon from its position as lead underwriter for a planned stock offering, citing personnel changes at the firm.

All the while, there has been a steady departure of traders from the firm's vaunted arbitrage desk, courtesy of John Meriwether, the principal architect of Salomon's proprietary trading operations who was forced to leave after the bond scandal. Mr. Meriwether has attracted a dozen of the firm's star performers to his expanding hedge fund business in Greenwich, Conn. Some in the firm have faulted Mr. Maughan for not bringing Mr. Meriwether back.

Things have gotten so tense that employees have begun sniping at Mr. Maughan on a personal level for the first time.

In the year after he took over, colleagues gushed about his integrity, intuitive skills and intelligence. Now, they complain that he has isolated himself in his 43rd-floor office and they revel in gossip about his wife, Va, who has raised eyebrows because of her taste for luxury and a combative personality that in one case nearly cost Salomon a major account. While finding fault with the chief executive's wife is something of a tradition at the firm — the wife of Mr. Maughan's predecessor, John H. Gutfreund, was widely criticized for that couple's lavish lifestyle — there is an edge to the current gossip that sets it apart.

"He was voted in there by a bunch of worried people who are the first to turn when things go wrong," said Roger C. H. Luscombe, a friend from the early days of Mr. Maughan's career.

Such upheaval at any other company would have led long ago to the creation of an office pool to bet on the timing of the chief executive's departure. But Mr. Maughan wields a shield that most chiefs would envy: Mr. Buffett's support.

Mr. Buffett has deep reserves of patience when it comes to the executives in charge of his many investments. In a recent letter to shareholders, Robert E. Denham, Mr. Buffett's lawyer and chairman of Salomon's holding company, Salomon Inc., extolled Mr. Maughan for dealing "skillfully and honorably with the reversal of fortune in Salomon Brothers' client-driven business" and for "responding effectively" to the firm's changed business environment. (Mr. Buffett and Mr. Denham declined to be interviewed.)

But even Mr. Buffett can't stand idly by indefinitely if Salomon continues to implode. Already, the firm is moving to beef up its top management, retaining Thomas J. Neff, the executive recruiter who has rustled up turnaround engineers for troubled companies like Eastman Kodak and Allied Signal. At Salomon, Mr. Neff is looking to land a strong No. 2 to serve as chief administrative officer under Mr. Maughan. The way such hirings often unfold, however, a strong No. 2 often ends up as No. 1.

Mr. Maughan says he has no such fears. The search was started at his behest, he said, because he wants to devote more time to cultivating client relationships. He recently led the firm's pitch to Henry Kravis of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Company and was persuasive enough to win



Va and Deryck Maughan at a charity event in Manhattan in 1992.

Salomon the lead position for the secondary offering of 11.5 million shares of Union Texas Petroleum Holdings Inc., a K.K.R. company.

The firm's prospects for this year look good, Mr. Maughan says, thanks to improvements in the bond market and, to a lesser degree, in emerging market securities and derivatives. "It looks as though it was a very short, very sharp correction last year," he said. "I don't mean to suggest that we're back to 1993 levels, but it's certainly not 1994."

Despite the upbeat tone, Mr. Maughan bears the marks of a difficult period, often stopping himself mid-sentence to say, "That will sound defensive." He is no longer the boyish-looking executive who took over four years ago. Now just 47, his hair has gone from dark brown to completely gray.

Given his rapid rise to the top of Salomon, the last few years must have been a rude awakening indeed.

A coal miner's son, Mr. Maughan used a combination of intelligence and hard work to escape a hard-scrabble life in the northeast of England. After graduating from the University of London, he landed a job in the British Treasury, working for 10 years in international finance and government spending.

In 1977, he took a year off to earn a master's degree at Stanford University's graduate school of business. Back in London, he rejoined the Treasury, making calls on the likes of Morgan Stanley & Company and Goldman, Sachs & Company to enlist their help in selling British securities. He did such a good job that Goldman offered him a spot in 1979 in its training program in New York.

After his training, it was back to London again where, after more than three years of selling bonds, he caught the eye this time of Salomon. In 1983, he was hired to sell international bonds in New York by James L. Massey, a legendary Salomon trader, who told friends at the firm he was mildly surprised by how involved Mr. Maughan's wife was in the negotiations leading up to his hiring. "He described it as like a star who says, 'Talk to my agent,'" said one former executive.

It wasn't the last time Mrs. Maughan — a native of Samoa who met Mr. Maughan when she was an airline reservation agent in London — drove a hard bargain for her husband. When the firm shipped him to Tokyo in 1986 to revive an office

plagued by warfare between its investment bankers and traders, she insisted on a house with a swimming pool, of which there are few in a city where land is so valuable, according to former Salomon executives.

The house they found, previously occupied by the Egyptian ambassador to Japan, cost the firm about \$30,000 a month to rent — and Salomon paid not only to have it renovated but to put the Maughans up in a suite at Tokyo's five-star Okura Hotel for several months while the work was completed.

Mrs. Maughan, who became known inside Salomon as Lady Va, also had a company car and driver at her disposal and traveled with her husband on business at the company's expense, luxuries afforded to no other executive's wife.

Years later, when Mr. Maughan was in charge of the firm in New York, Mrs. Maughan almost cost Salomon some business.

At a soiree Salomon hosted at the Museum of Modern Art during its Matinee retrospective in the fall of 1992, several senior managing directors and their wives, clad in black tie and designer dresses, mingled with the firm's most important clients.

The companion of a senior executive of one of the clients was wearing a pants suit that resembled pajamas. According to two people at the party, Mrs. Maughan walked over to the woman and quietly but forcefully suggested that the outfit was inappropriate and she should leave. Failing to persuade the woman, Mrs. Maughan summoned a guard and had her evicted, according to people who were there. (Both of the Maughans declined to comment about the incident, as did the firm.)

The next morning, Mr. Maughan received a terse telephone call from the client suggesting that he call the woman and offer his apologies — or forfeit his business. He made the call. In Tokyo, the high cost of maintaining the Maughans was considered well worth it by top Salomon managers, who use language bordering on the reverent to praise Mr. Maughan's efforts there.

"The office was disintegrating at an alarming rate," recalled Richard L. Grand-Jean, who went along as Mr. Maughan's deputy but left the firm last year.

Within a year, Mr. Maughan had persuaded New York to commit \$300 million in additional capital to the office, giving it more financial muscle than any other foreign firm. And he broke down the barriers between the trading desk and the investment banking unit by coaxing the traders

to take Mr. Grand-Jean and his subordinates on sales calls.

In short order, Mr. Maughan transformed the office from a backwater into a profit center that contributed as much as 15 percent of the firm's earnings and was the fifth-largest securities business in Tokyo after Japan's Big Four firms.

Tokyo lured Mr. Maughan's star firmly in the Salomon firmament, and in 1991, Mr. Gutfreund (pronounced GOOD-friend) brought him back to New York to become co-head of investment banking.

But just a few months later, the firm faced disaster when regulators charged Salomon with submitting false bids for auctions of Treasury bonds. Worse, Mr. Gutfreund knew about one of the bids but failed to alert authorities immediately.

Mr. Gutfreund, who personified Salomon's gruff and aggressive ethos, was out, along with his two presumed heirs — Thomas Strauss, the president, and Mr. Meriwether, head of proprietary trading.

When Mr. Buffett arrived on the scene to rescue his \$700 million investment in Salomon, he found a firm on the verge of collapse. Competitors had long carped about Salomon's lack of management depth, but it took the bond scandal to prove them right. Of the 12 senior managing directors under consideration, Mr. Maughan was the only one with broad experience across several business units and no particular turf allegiances in New York.

After a 10-minute interview, Mr. Buffett named the affable Englishman chief operating officer, reserving for himself the titles of interim chairman and chief executive. It was the first time the two men had met.

Mr. Maughan used the turmoil in the wake of the scandal to quietly ease out some of the firm's cowboys. And he set about the initial stages of rebuilding the firm's client-oriented businesses, including securities underwriting, institutional trading, equities research and mergers and acquisitions. These operations had always been treated as an afterthought in comparison to the proprietary trading units, which generated the bulk of the profits.

In 1992, Mr. Buffett anointed Mr. Maughan chairman and chief executive, leaving behind Mr. Denham, his long-time confidant, to keep an eye out as head of the holding company.

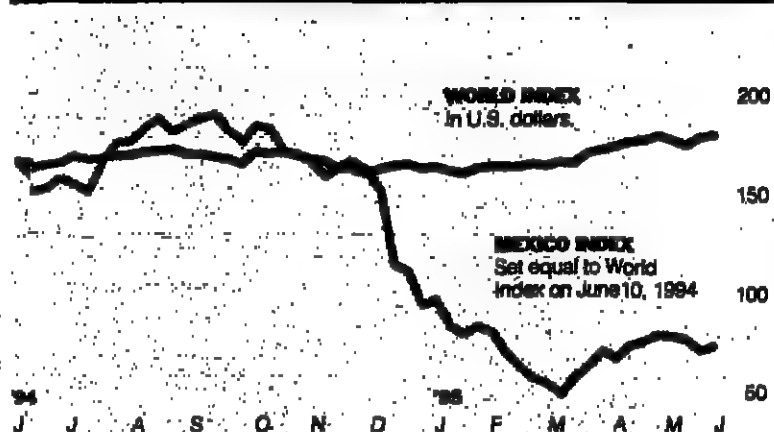
The following year, the firm posted record profits of \$1.56 billion, with the client-driven businesses contributing almost 75 percent.

Then the bubble burst. The Federal Reserve began raising interest rates rapidly, catching most securities firms off-guard. But Salomon, with its huge stockpiles of bonds and the gargantuan trading positions of its proprietary trading desks, was hit harder than its competitors. The client businesses that Mr. Maughan had so assiduously nurtured failed to provide a cushion against the fall; in 1994, they lost \$636 million.

Toward the end of what was turning out to be a disastrous year, Mr. Maughan unveiled his pay scheme for 1995 and set off the furor that has yet to subside. The plan, a product of board meetings led by Mr. Buffett, was an attempt to address a situation in which multimillion-dollar bonuses were paid out even though shareholder returns were dropping. But in tying compensation to profits, the plan proved divisive because it set up a two-tier pay system that cut deepest into the checks of those in the client-driven businesses.

Protests over the plan were still loud when auditors unearthed unrecalled balances in the London office that cost the firm \$278 million before taxes. The firm first announced it would take a \$217 million pretax charge, and then had to come back a few weeks later to say it had missed one large trade that was going to cost it an additional \$61 million pretax, a slip-up that immensely embarrassed Mr. Maughan and Mr. Denham, who had sworn publicly that there were no more mistakes. Although Salomon insists the discrepancies were a result of antiquated accounting systems, many at the firm and outside it suspect that some executives must have had an inkling of the problem but didn't speak up because it in effect inflated the office's profits and thus their bonuses. The firm says that no one benefited from the mistakes.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS



*Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuarial World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

Country	IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURRENCY			
	Index	% Chg.	Rank	% Chg.	Index	% Chg.	Rank	% Chg.
Australia	165.26	-1.5	25	-3.7	24	4.08	153.51	4.3
Austria	197.90	0.8	11	8.3	19	1.23	144.47	-1.8
Belgium	196.57	-0.5	20	16.7	3	3.74	139.74	5.7
Brazil	143.24	0.8	10	-12.2	25	1.40	237.95	-6.5
Britain	215.84	0.0	18	10.8	14	4.15	201.12	8.9
Canada	140.66	0.0	18	8.7	18	2.52	140.22	6.7
Denmark	282.56	-1.7	26	12.2	12	1.50	210.68	1.1
Finland	212.80	-0.9	23	14.4	9	1.81	192.50	4.1
France	187.26	0.5	13	14.5	8	3.04	145.32	6.1
Germany	157.89	1.0	9	10.0	16	2.08	115.26	-0.2
Hong Kong	374.86	2.3	5	14.9	7	3.66	372.19	14.9
Ireland	230.53	0.8	12	11.8	13	3.58	195.51	6.0
Italy	75.32	1.7	7	0.0	22	1.76	82.09	0.9
Japan	153.00	-0.7	22	-2.1	23	0.92	81.88	-17.5
Malaysia	557.57	3.2	2	16.3	4	1.55	526.86	11.8
Mexico	971.95	2.5	3	-31.4	28	2.04	6,567.37	-13.9
Netherlands	251.00	0.4	15	15.7	6	3.51	179.80	4.7
New Zealand	82.54	0.3	18	17.2	2	4.58	65.59	12.2
Norway	222.58	-1.6	24	4.4	20	2.24	188.62	-3.6
Singapore	410.10	2.4	4	9.9	17	1.64	262.78	4.8
South Africa	346.54	0.5	14	2.9	21	2.48	278.38	-7.2
Spain	148.30	-0.5	21	12.4	11	4.13	136.73	3.9
Sweden	263.65	1.6	8	14.1	10	2.10	284.39	11.8
Switzerland	198.63	0.2	17	20.2	1	1.80	142.42	5.3
Thailand	174.91	3.9	1	10.6	15	2.61	167.27	8.5
United States	217.89	1.7	6	16.0	5	2.84	217.89	16.0

COMPOSITE INDICES								
Region	Index	% Chg.	Rank	% Chg.	Index	% Chg.	Rank	% Chg.
Europe	189.62	0.3	12.2	3.12	159.35	5.9		
Pacific Basin	163.60	-0.3	0.4	1.29	83.21	-13.6		
Europe/Pacific	174.30	-0.0	4.9	2.12	117.95	-5.5		
World	187.78	0.6	8.5	2.32	149.45	1.9		

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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CURRENCY

Country	Currency	Friday	Last Friday	% Chg.	Year Ago
Japan	Yen per U.S. \$	84.32	82.94	+1.66	105.45
Germany	Marks per U.S. \$	1.4089	1.3787	+2.19	1.6707
Canada	Canadian \$ per U.S. \$	1.3773	1.3712	+0.37	1.3775
Britain	U.S. \$ per British pound	1.5880	1.6040	-1.00	1.5065

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets; exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

May 29-June 2: Confusing Economic Picture Roils Markets

PRICES

DOMESTIC EQUITIES		
Broad market	Up 1.69%	532.51
S&P 500 index		
Blue chips	Up 1.73%	4,444.39
Dow 30 industrials		
Small capitalization	Up 0.63%	272.27
Russell 2000 index		

DOMESTIC BONDS		
Treasuries	Up 1.82%	180.52
Ryan Labs. Total Return		
Municipals	Up 1.44%	94.67
Bond Buyer Index		
Corporates	Up 1.72%	785.91
Merrill Lynch Master Index		

AROUND THE WORLD		
European stocks	Up 0.34%	189.52
F.T.-Actuaries Europe		
Asian stocks	Down 0.34%	163.60
F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin		
Gold	Up 0.10%	387.00
New York cash price		

Foreign stock indexes are shown in dollar terms

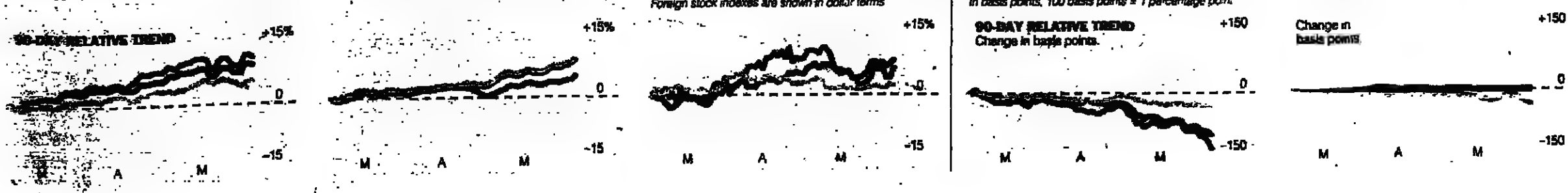
YIELDS

BONDS		
Long bonds	6.53%	
30-year Treasuries	Down 22 basis pts.	
Short bonds	5.54%	
2-year Treasuries	Down 42 basis pts.	
Municipals	6.02%	
Bond Buyer index	Down 11 basis pts.	

In basis points, 100 basis points = 1 percentage point

OTHER INVESTMENTS		
Money market funds	5.51%	
Bank fund average	Unchanged	
Bank C.D.'s	5.52%	
1-year small savers	Down 26 basis pts.	
Stocks	2.58%	
S&P 500 dividend yield	Down 5 b.p.	

90-DAY RELATIVE TREND
Change in basis points



all the players agree

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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Affirmative Action, Affirmed

A confidential report to the President prepared by Administration officials should be enough to dissuade Mr. Clinton from joining the Republicans' gathering crusade against affirmative action. Better yet, it might even persuade him to tackle the Republicans head-on with a principled, public defense of a strategy that has demonstrably enlarged the opportunities for blacks, other minorities and women to move into the American mainstream.

The report, which has not been released, argues that with some exceptions the Federal Government's affirmative action programs are morally and constitutionally justified to overcome "manifest imbalances" in the workplace and in the country's educational institutions. The Rev. Jesse Jackson put the case for affirmative action more briskly when he called it a "conservative remedy to generations of unfair practices that favored white men."

The reality that affirmative action is a minimal, short-term remedy for "massive, protracted injustice" is the message that President Clinton must carry forward. He is likely to wait until the report is published before speaking out. Yet speak he must, because he cannot win by remaining silent. This is an issue so distorted by fear and falsehood that to ignore it would be to default the political terrain to artful demagogues.

In a year when every Republican Presidential candidate needs a trademark angle, Gov. Pete Wilson is trying to sell the public on the idea that affirmative action is an anti-white conspiracy. Mr. Clinton needs to recall the rather modest — and bipartisan — origins of the effort to get minorities and women into a fair race for education and jobs. In the late 1960's, Lyndon Johnson's Justice Department and Richard Nixon's Labor Department designed two consciously race-based strategies to break down ancient patterns of discrimination.

History is instructive, too, when it comes to debunking the phony sense of injustice being urged on white male voters. In 1966, a New Orleans craft union with a self-perpetuating, all-white membership was required to seek out minorities and invite

them to use its hiring hall — the only way that blacks could crack the job market. In 1970, Philadelphia contractors seeking city business were told that their employees' racial makeup would have to approximate that of the local work force.

In both cases, Federal courts concluded that there was nothing wrong, morally and constitutionally, with these therapeutic efforts to redress years of negative exclusion with a new practice of affirmative inclusion. Since then, Congress and the courts have for the most part upheld the principles of affirmative action and its expanded application.

Mr. Clinton can also talk about practical results. During the last two decades, a significant number of black families have been able to move up the job and income scale. Affirmative action is not the only reason for this, but it is surely an important one. More broadly, Mr. Clinton might ask, why in the world should white America fear the expansion of the black middle class? That is something to be welcomed by everyone.

According to an account in Wednesday's Times, the unfinished White House report gives Mr. Clinton room to address the concerns of white males. It says that race or sex cannot be the only criterion and that affirmative action programs must respect the rights of "bystanders," like white men. It also expresses concern about Federal programs that establish hard "set asides" or rigid quotas that in effect become an entitlement.

On balance, though, the report reaffirms the value of affirmative action. In what was surely an unfortunate but perhaps revealing choice of words, one official connected with the report said that it was "an attempt by the President to discover and define what he believes." It would be nice to think that Mr. Clinton had believed all along in affirmative action. But even if that was not the case, he now has a reason to embrace its cause and draw a clear moral line between himself and politicians who, in their avarice for votes, would end this measured, 30-year effort to undo two centuries of discrimination.

Checkbook Justice or Free Speech?

Can the jurors in the O. J. Simpson case, or any other criminal trial, be prevented from selling their personal stories to publishers and broadcasters? The question has hovered around the Los Angeles murder trial for months. It has become more acute as the jury shrinks and Judge Lance Ito dismisses jurors who seem to flirt with the idea of wealth and fame from their service.

The courts are already being called upon to rule in this potential conflict between the defendant's right to a fair trial and the jurors' right to free speech and press. But a few answers can be offered now.

First, distasteful as it is to some observers, jurors are free under the First Amendment to write books for profit about their jury experience. Some may fear that jurors will let the hope of profit influence their behavior. They might, for example, hold out against other jurors to heighten the drama and the commercial value of their own stories. But the Supreme Court held unanimously in 1991 that even a convicted criminal cannot be denied compensation for articles or books about the crime.

The worst fears about "checkbook journalism" must be balanced against the value of exposing what actually goes on in the jury room. Judges, lawyers and lay observers have often learned how well — or how poorly — the jurors understood the evidence or obeyed the judge's legal instructions.

Even more fundamental, the First Amendment simply does not allow officials to judge which speech or writing is worthwhile and which can be compensated.

Another clear principle, however, is that Judge Ito has ample legal power to prevent sitting jurors from negotiating book contracts while the trial is in progress. He rightly warns jurors not to talk

about the case even with one another, lest they start to form fixed opinions before serious deliberations begin. There is no First Amendment right to disobey those orders or to talk with outsiders before the verdict is in.

Judge Ito put all the jurors on notice that California law forbids their accepting or negotiating payment for information during the trial. He had each juror sign the notice. It follows that Judge Ito has a right to inquire of jurors whether they have obeyed his rules.

What he may not do is dismiss a juror merely for taking notes that might lead to a book. His reasons for dismissing 8 of the 12 alternate jurors, some of whom are said to have contemplated articles or books, are not on the public record. If it turns out that Judge Ito has dismissed a juror for lack of candor about a book deal, as opposed to talking notes for a book, the law will support the judge.

California's Legislature, anxious about the Simpson trial and other high-profile cases, went beyond simply restricting jurors during the trial. The new California law forbids taking pay or negotiating for a book for three months after the trial.

That waiting period, designed to chill speech and writing by diminishing their earning value, is excessive and unconstitutional. A Federal court in Los Angeles so held last month, enjoining enforcement of the law as applied to Michael Knox, a Simpson juror who was discharged in March and whose book is nearly ready.

Despite their anxiety, the legislatures of California and other states have wisely refrained from trying to stop jurors from writing for profit for all time. Attempts to drown out speech are futile as well as unconstitutional.

Return of the Dinosaurs

Movies like "Jurassic Park" are swell. Virtual reality is swell. Neither compares to the real thing, not when the real thing is a dinosaur's skeleton large as life and twice as ugly and brandishing a tail that could knock down a brownstone or two.

Nor do they compare to reaching out a tiny finger and touching a fang-like tooth that has a serrated edge and belonged to a relative of the big guy in the center of the gallery — the one whose mouth is sporting what looks like several sets of steak knives.

On Friday, after a three-year absence, the dinosaurs returned to the American Museum of Natural History, to glower over two new galleries and be greeted by hordes of New York City's children. "They're kinda cool," the children said, along with "Ooh, I'm scared" and "They must be fakes."

In truth, it is hard to believe that these extraordinary creatures once roamed the earth, that they were here tens of millions of years before we arrived. But the proof is all around the visitor to the museum: the embryo in the fossilized egg, the Edmontosaurus still wearing his dried and crumpled skin, the skulls of the two baby Velociraptors and, above all, those enormous skeletons out of



whose curious heads must have come some kind of sound. But what kind? Elephantine trumpeting? Leonine roars? Gull-like cries? No one knows.

But, then, there is much no one knows about dinosaurs. The galleries' labeling, robotic dinosaur heads and computer information stations are exemplary educators, distinguishing what is known from what is controversial. Even so, it is Tyrannosaurus rex (shown in its gallery above) and Apatosaurus and Barosaurus, not the technology that describes them, that make this exhibition so awesomely entrancing. Reality is, in itself, a remarkable gateway to learning.

Why Americans Have a Vital Interest in Bosnia

To the Editor:

During Watergate, Deep Throat warned, "Follow the money." In Bosnia, the admonition should be, "Follow the guns."

You argue (editorial, June 1) that it is unfair "to thrust Americans into dangers that are justified by no vital interest of the United States."

How is Europe's security of no vital interest to the United States?

When you follow the guns, you find East Germany gladly unloading its cold-war arsenal to the Croats. You find the Bosnian Serbs sitting atop Tito's 40-year weapons depot. And, handwringing aside about the United Nations arms embargo, you see the Bosnian Muslims being amply supplied by Iran.

When President Clinton invoked North Atlantic Treaty Organization treaty obligations May 31 in his new criteria for providing United States ground troops, he was only reacting to the forces foreseen years ago fueling the inevitable escalation of the hostilities festering in the former Yugoslavia.

Macedonia next? Turkey next? Greece next? It is not difficult to see an Iran-Iraq alliance intent on waging a holy war against the West, with Russia caught in the middle. Yet you suggest that this scenario is of no vital interest for the United States?

It is folly to think the United States should turn its back on Bosnia. Today's appeasement is criminal, given the 250,000 people killed and millions more forced to flee. It is also tomorrow's slippery slope.

But isolationist views contribute to this slide toward the potential World War III that the late President Turgut Ozal of Turkey warned about shortly before his death should the capitalist-Communism balance of power be replaced by a Christian-Muslim confrontation. Nurtured seeds and neglected weeds always take root. CHRIS FOTHERINGHAM, Santa Barbara, Calif., June 1, 1995

Muslims and Christians

To the Editor:

A. M. Rosenthal in "Why Only Bosnia?" (column, May 30) characterizes the conflict as a war between "Serbian Muslims" and "Serbian Christians." This dichotomy is itself a figment of Serb nationalist mythology, to represent the Serbs as defenders of Western civilization against Oriental barbarism. It is preposterous on at least four counts.

First, the ancestors of today's highly secularized "Muslims" never regarded themselves as "Serbs" — neither before nor after their conversion to Islam, which began in the 15th century. Indeed, the terms "Serb" and "Croat" were almost never applied to the people of Bosnia before the mid-19th century.

Second, the Bosnian confederation commands the support not only of Bosnians of Muslim background (Mr. Rosenthal's so-called Serbian Muslims), but also of most Roman Catholic (or "Croatian") Bosnians,

Rosenthal calls the "Serbian Christians" of Bosnia have fled from the Bosnian territory seized ostensibly in their name, by the fascist regime of Radovan Karadzic.

Third, the "Muslims" of Bosnia are in fact the most secular-minded of the three major Bosnian communities, as anyone even casually familiar with Bosnia should know.

And none of the leaders of the "Serbian Christians" — that is, the murderous thugs around Karadzic — had ever shown the slightest interest in religion before ditching from Communism to fascism in 1990. To describe them as "Serbian Christians" and thereby to index them into the mainstream of Jud-Christian civilization, borders on the obscene. WILLIAM HUNT, Prof. of History, St. Lawrence U., Canton, N.Y., May 10, 1995

What Serbs Want

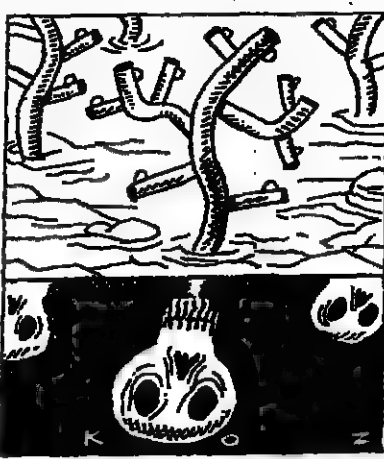
To the Editor:

We are witnessing the fruit of a failed policy in Bosnia. The key out is simple: Find a solution that the Serbs, and the killing can stop.

From the beginning of the Yugoslav civil war, the international community has failed to address the national interests of the Serbs, the largest ethnic component of Yugoslavia. Former Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and former President Francois Mitterrand of France have admitted as much, the only Western leaders to do so.

The Serbs want nothing more than the right recognized for the her ethnic groups that constituted Yugoslavia — self-determination.

Events have tragically demonstrated that the way to a solution cannot be reached by pressuring the Serbs with an ultimatum to accept a dictated plan devoid of the rights recognized for the other parties in the conflict. ALEX N. DRAGAN, Bowie, Md., May 31, 1995



and of a substantial minority of Bosnian "Serbs" (that is, Bosnians of Orthodox Christian ancestry). Moreover, nearly half of what Mr.

Twentysomethings Haven't Adopted Mrs.

To the Editor:

You propose in "That'll Be Mrs. to You, Boomers" (Week in Review, May 28) that you see evidence of a backlash against feminism, and a further split between the "boomer" and "buster" generations. "Mrs. is back," you declare. "Chalk it up to nostalgia from a generation whose mothers shucked tradition for careers and the work force."

This is journalism from the "my friends are doing it, so it must be a trend" school. As evidence for a return to tradition among young women, you cite a 4 percent drop in newly married women in Mamaroneck, N.Y., who kept their surnames, and "a slight drop" among women listing marriage announcements in The New York Times.

You add to this the musings of a variety of people who sense that something's afoot.

If you provide evidence of anything, it is of the similarity between women in their 20's and baby boomers. The American Demographics study you cite shows that married women in their 20's were just as likely as those in their 30's (the younger boomers) not to take their husbands' names (14 percent).

This is a higher percentage than is found among older women, a statistic that supports the conclusion that young women are continuing the trend begun by the baby boomers.

As you point out, the survey for American Demographics also found that women with more education were more likely to eschew taking their husbands' names. Because younger generations of women are going to college in record proportions, the likelihood that they will keep their birth names should, if anything, increase.

It is important to keep an eye out for early signs of social change, but a few anecdotes are not evidence of a movement.

SUSAN MITCHELL, Ithaca, N.Y., June 1, 1995
The writer is a contributing editor to American Demographics magazine.

Does Bob Dole Fully Endorse 'Lion King'?

To the Editor:

I am terribly pleased that Senator Bob Dole has endorsed as "friendly" Walt Disney's animated film "The Lion King" (front page, June 1). This film contrasts the sage administration of King Mufasa, whose sensible regulation of natural resources led to prosperity for his subjects and himself, with the evil incompetence of Scar, whose refusal to regulate led his subjects into hunger and ultimately drove himself to ruin.

We can all hope that Mr. Dole's endorsement will lead to a new flowering of foresighted environmental legislation from our Senate majority leader. DANIEL F. STYER, Oberlin, Ohio, June 1, 1995

The writer is an associate professor of physics at Oberlin College.

True Misogyny

To the Editor:

Re your June 1 article on Bob Dole's attack on the entertainment industry: In the movie "True Lies," Arnold Schwarzenegger's character, who divides his time between shooting bad guys and humiliating his wife, remarks: "Women: you can't live with 'em — and you can't kill them." Apparently, though, you can de-

grade women and wives in this way and still get your film lauded by Senator Dole — firmly upholding his double standards — as "friendly families." LYNN HARRIS, Brooklyn, June 1, 1995

Clinton's Competition

To the Editor:

Re your May 27 Political Memo declaring that Bill Clinton has the field to himself in the Democratic Presidential race: This is wrong. I declared as a Democratic candidate in Los Angeles on April 26 and so, again, the national press has looked upon me as some sort of comedian, conveniently forgetting my heroic run in 1992.

I received 800 votes in New Hampshire and 1,500 in Louisiana. After campaigning for two days in Kansas, I received more than 5,000 votes, finishing third (nearly twice as many as Dave Duke, who subsequently dropped out). Then I received 10 percent of the vote in North Dakota (more than Ross Perot).

I expect to be placed on some 28 primary ballots in 1996. I guess you people just don't read the newspapers. PAT PAULSEN, Tujunga, Calif., May 27, 1995

In Sri Lanka, Both Sides Have Bloody Hands

To the Editor:

"Asia's Latest Master of Terror" (Week in Review, May 28) equates the Tamil Tigers and their leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, with Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge. As someone involved in medical relief work both in Cambodia and Sri Lanka, I find this pronouncement offensive and ill informed.

Shame on your correspondent for repeating the Sri Lankan Government line.

Has he ventured into the north? Has he seen the mass destruction wrought by the Sri Lankan Air Force and the Indian "peacekeepers" on nonmilitary targets in the city of Jaffna?

He faults the Tigers for killing civilians. I concur, but neither side is innocent there. What about the Tamil civilians killed in the bombings of Jaffna?

If you want to invoke genocide, what about Sri Lankan "pogroms" against Tamils in the south over the last 15 years? Would you quote the British tabloids if they said that Gerry Adams, the Northern Irish leader of Sinn Fein, was "in need of psychiatric treatment" as you quote the Sri Lankan Prime Minister regarding the Tamil leader? Both sides were responsible for the breakdown of the peace talks. JONATHAN ESTRIN, Chairman, Operation USA, Venice, Calif., May 29, 1995

Teddy Roosevelt's Hostage Hoax Just Keeps Bobbing Up Again

To the Editor:

H. L. Mencken in his later years would marvel at the longevity of a hoax he perpetrated in 1917. In a column, "A Neglected Anniversary," he alleged that the first bathtub in America had been installed on Dec. 20, 1842. In 1949, he wrote that despite his numerous denials of its authenticity, the hoax was "still prospering."

The same dubious immortality has been conferred upon another hoax, this one perpetrated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904. It has resurfaced in Anthony Lewis's "Or Karadzic Dead" (column, May 29). Mr. Lewis states that Secretary of State John Hay's pugnacious telegram to a Moroccan tribal chief effected the release of an American hostage. Not so.

The facts are that Ion Perdicaris

was not an American citizen; that arrangements for his release had been made before Hay sent his telegram; "Perdicaris alive or Rassoul dead"; and that the whole episode was a blatant device to galvanize the Republican National Convention, then meeting to consider nominating Roosevelt for the Presidency.

This arrant domestic political manipulation was conceded by Hay when he wrote: "As to Paregoric — or is it Pericarditis? — it is bad business. We must keep it exces-

sively confidential for the present." It was 31 years before the truth finally emerged.

The oddity about Mr. Lewis's resurrection of this myth is that The New York Times itself related the hoax in its editorial page Topics column on Jan. 4, 1980. Hay also commented: "It is curious how a concise impropriety hits the public." Journalists too. ERNEST PAOLINO, New Brunswick, N.J., May 29, 1995

How Many Justices?

To the Editor:

In the course of defending the Supreme Court's decision not to hear the Maryland scholarship case, Emil G. Michael (letter, May 31) asserts that the votes of three Justices are necessary to grant certiorari. In fact, under the Court's longstanding practice, four Justices must concur in the decision to review a case.

Moreover, Mr. Michael states that more than 5,000 certiorari petitions are filed each year. The figure exceeds 7,000. KENNETH S. GELLER, Washington, May 31, 1995

The writer is co-author of "Supreme Court Practice" (7th edition).

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هَذَا مِنْ أَلَدِ

New York's Attack on Itself

By Luc Sante

In the ecology of the urban landscape, squatters are wildlife. As long as they roost in terrain considered too remote, too blighted for profitable exploitation, they are tolerated, even regarded with a bit of wonder. The comfortably established can shudder at how they manage to make nests in the rubble. If the turf becomes desirable, however, it is seized and the squatters' homes are razed. No one wonders where they will go.

One morning last week, hundreds of police officers in riot gear along with a "tanklike armored vehicle" invaded two squats on East 13th Street in Manhattan and forced out the inhabitants. City officials claimed, without providing proof, that the buildings were unsafe.

There have been squatters in New York for almost as long as the city has existed, and they have never had an easy time of it. When Manhattan's center was located far downtown, up until the mid-19th century, the upper part of the island was open country, and shantytowns were scattered all over it. Each hut had a kitchen garden and a goat; the inhabitants were mostly Irish and African-American.

But as the city glided uptown, the squatters participated in their own eradication. Working as rock-blast-

building, a vacant hulk two blocks away, burst into flames about the same time our charcoal briquettes did. (We had finished eating by the time the Fire Department arrived.) At the end of the 1970's, much of the terrain between Tompkins Square Park and the housing projects on the far side of Avenue D was eerily lunar, with only the occasional tenement shell left to house a heroin addict.

The city was supremely indifferent. At first, it didn't even care when groups of enterprising people started to take over wasted buildings and began refurbishing them; in some cases, it actually helped out. When an absentee landlord could be charged with gross negligence, a program called Tenant Interim Lease assisted tenants in assuming title to the property. But these efforts required more savvy and capital outlay than most Lower East Siders could muster. No one could possibly afford the taxes on a whole building unless they obtained a tax abatement for building improvements, and without city contacts they would not know such a thing existed.

Meanwhile, a significant number of buildings lay abandoned and doorless, unclaimed by landlords who wished above all else to avoid paying taxes. Small wonder, then, that some people simply walked in.

Even then, the squatters' task was scarcely easy. After arson, the abandoned buildings were seldom much more than four brick walls. While some squatters camped out in the hulks, most spent years painstakingly reconstructing the interior, gathering materials a few pieces at a time and putting in the hard labor themselves.

By the time official notice was taken of their existence, many of these squats, among them the ones raided Tuesday, had become desirable places to live, equipped with plumbing, electricity, insulation, furniture, children and pets.

And the squats made a big difference in the neighborhood. For 11 years, I lived around the corner from the squatters on East 13th, and in the late 1970's that stretch, between Avenues A and B, was one of the most forbidding streets in the area — an alley of dope storefronts, muggers, rapists and ad hoc garbage dumps. The squatters changed all that, throwing out the drug dealers and chasing away the creeps without any official help. By 1983 or so, the street was reasonably safe.

Little did the squatters realize that, like their 19th-century forerunners, they were inviting their own demise. The relative drop in drug traffic and crime attracted less dedicated apartment-seekers, as well as cafes, clubs and a short-lived East Village art boom.

All this in turn attracted speculators and developers, who, in President Ronald Reagan's first term, were getting busy everywhere. Non-squat tenements that in 1980 were only half-occupied were suddenly bought (usually for a pittance), profitably flipped several times from buyer to buyer, given cosmetic makeovers that consisted mostly of a few sheets of drywall and a fluorescent fixture in the entryway, and by 1984 apartments were renting at prices several hundred percent higher than before.

The city started to notice, and it paid special attention to the buildings that weren't producing revenue.



Scott Tobocman

The first squatter evictions began in 1986; then community gardens planned in vacant lots began to be bulldozed. In most cases, the city claimed it needed the lots to build low-income housing. A few such projects were built, but mostly the city's plans, at least on East 13th Street, remain terribly vague. Low-income housing certainly does not appeal to be a priority of Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's administration, which with its "quality of life" campaign seems to have in mind a city for upscale customers only.

New York isn't alone. In the past decade, as real estate prices have risen many cities have turned on their urban homesteaders. There have been brutal levelings in Amsterdam, which prides itself on its tolerance of miscellaneous behavior; in London, under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher; in Berlin, since the wall came down in 1989.

In every case, armies of riot policemen moved in, usually with armored vehicles, as if they were confronting armed gangs. Few people other than the squatters protested. Property, after all, is sacrosanct in Western society.

And yet a question remains: If you picked a discarded shirt out of the neighbor's trash, cleaned it, stitched up its tears, mended his frayed

sleeves, added breast pockets and altered its wayward collar, should you be arrested for theft several years later?

In destroying the squats, New York is destroying homes, punishing initiative, undoing community improvement, criminalizing hard work, squelching ambition and killing hope and serenity. In other words, it is attacking itself.

Foreign Affairs Lift, Lift, Contain

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

I don't know much about Bosnia. But I have a feeling that I've been to this play before. It was an almost identical ethnic conflict between Muslims and Christians and it was called Lebanon. It had a sad ending. As America tiptoes toward deploying troops in Bosnia, I offer these lessons from the 1982 U.S. Marine intervention in Beirut.

Lesson One: There is no such thing as a peacekeeper or neutral force in an ethnic conflict. The very meaning of an ethnic conflict is that a society has been torn asunder, every community has grabbed a slice and there is no neutral ground left. That is why shortly after the Marines went to Beirut as part of a peacekeeping force to support the central Government, they discovered that there was no center to support. Even the Government was on one of the sides, and by supporting it the Marines were drawn into the battle. That is why the Marines were re-named by the locals "the International Militia." That is why the Marines in Beirut quickly went from trying to protect others to defending themselves. That is why if we plan to intervene in Bosnia, in any way, we better decide whose side we are on, otherwise the locals will do it for us.

Lesson Two: To try to extinguish one of these ethnic conflicts when it is raging at full force is futile. When the call of the tribe beckons an ethnic group into battle, get out of the way. The tribal impulse for survival and revenge is like a political blowtorch. No amount of rational argument can tone it down, and if you try to smother it with your own body, or army, it will burn a hole right through you.

What all these tribal conflicts have in common is that the participants never learn and never forget, but they do get tired. And what brought an end to the Lebanese civil war was that after 14 years of fighting both the Christians and the Muslims became exhausted.

But that exhaustion, while a necessary condition for quelling an ethnic conflict is not a sufficient one — because the capacity of these ethnic groups to carry on their blood feuds at any price beggars the imagination. That is why you also need a clear winner and a clear loser. Both the Christians and the Muslims got tired in Lebanon, but the war only ended after the Muslims knocked out the Christians.

Lesson Three: Once you have two exhausted parties, with a clear winner and loser, you still need an outside force that is cunning enough

and brutal enough to manipulate the parties into a stable, long-term cease-fire. In the case of Lebanon, that was Syria's role. The Syrians made sure the Muslims won, but not so decisively that the Christians would be powerless. The Christians still have a role in Lebanese political life — just not as much as before. The Syrians were able to manipulate this redrawing of the Lebanese pie (also insuring themselves a slice) because they had the staying power, and strategic interests, to stick around after the Americans, Israelis and Europeans walked.

Lesson Four: There is always a great temptation when dealing with these conflicts to want to smash the group that seems to be engaged in the most grotesque violence. That's understandable. But if you are going

Don't prolong the misery in Bosnia.

to play on their field, you better be playing by their rules. The game in Beirut and Bosnia is everything goes. They shoot at the Red Cross, they kidnap peacekeepers, they use car bombs, dog bombs and suicide bombs. The Geneva Convention rule book never made it out to Beirut or Bosnia. Unless you are ready to out-Serb the Serbs and out-thug the thugs, stay home.

Lesson Five: The best approach in dealing with these ethnic conflicts is usually: "Lift, Lift and Contain." Lift out the hapless foreign peacekeepers so that the parties can fight it out until there is a decisive winner and loser. By preventing that you are only prolonging the conflict. Lift the arms embargo so that people determined to fight for their self-determination can do so until exhausted, victorious or defeated. And finally, contain the fighting so that it doesn't spread beyond the ethnic conflict.

That's how Lebanon ended. It would be so much more morally satisfying to do more, but in the case of Lebanon no foreign power was ready to pay the real price of doing more and half measures only made things worse. So it is in Bosnia. The sooner we admit that, the sooner we "Lift, Lift and Contain" there, the sooner the Bosnia war will reach its inevitable sad ending.

Squatters, not the city, saved East 13th Street. It wasn't fair to chase them out.

ers and road-builders, they destroyed their own homesteads. At least they had the option of moving farther north — until land started to run out. Around the 1870's, pitched battles began to be fought between developers and squatters, with predictable results.

Even after the road had been filled in with neighborhoods, squatter colonies hung on in far-flung wastelands, marshes and cliffsides. During the Great Depression, shantytowns returned to the banks of the East River, and the city allowed them to stand since it was easier than providing housing or quelling riots.

After that, squatters seemed to disappear — until matters came full circle in the early 1970's. The Lower East Side, hard homeland of immigrants and the urban poor, began to empty out. Landlords who were no longer getting a return on tenements abandoned them and sometimes hired arsonists to get their investment back in insurance.

When I moved into the neighborhood, in 1978, there were fires east of Avenue A almost every night. Some buildings burned three or four times. One day I attended a backyard barbecue on 14th Street between Avenues B and C; the nearest standing

Luc Sante is author of "Low Life" and "Evidence," about the social and criminal history of New York City.

Journal

FRANK RICH

Dole's True Lies

The names he didn't name.

Give Bob Dole credit for guts. He's the first Republican to hold radio talk-show hosts accountable for the bombing in Oklahoma City.

Sty old fox that he is, Mr. Dole didn't say this directly in last week's speech exhorting popular culture for undermining the nation. But surely that was his drift. You can't argue that gangsta rap and violent movies poison impressionable children without also making the case that G. Gordon Liddy inflamed the childlike rage of Timothy McVeigh.

I'm no fan of Dr. Dre or Mr. Liddy, but I disagree with Mr. Dole's theory that their ugly words are the causes, rather than the effects, of American pathologies. For the sake of argument, though, let's assume that the Senator is right, and that songs have had a more deleterious impact on urban America than, say, William Bennett's cut-and-run stint as George Bush's drug czar. The question then becomes: Does Mr. Dole sincerely care about our children, or is he just pandering to Christian Coalition primary voters at a particularly opportune moment? His opponent Phil Gramm — revealed by The New Republic to have invested in a 1974 movie laced with bestiality and blasphemy — is in no position right now to throw stones on behalf of "family values."

Yet Senator Dole and his partner in viciousness, Mr. Bennett, are no less hypocritical. Surely anyone who really wanted to combat sex and mayhem in mass culture would be fighting to enhance, not kill, public television and the arts and humanities endowments — rare efforts to counter Hollywood

junk by bringing commercial-and-violence-free TV or actual culture to poor children. Nor would any politician who really cared about violence be in favor of repealing the assault weapons ban, as Mr. Dole is.

No, an examination of his speech reveals that his real motives lie elsewhere. "We will name their names," said Senator Dole of Hollywood's moral subversives, chillingly evoking the McCarthy era. To follow his partisan game, examine both the names he did name and the names he did not.

Violent movies are dandy with Mr. Dole, apparently. If Republicans profit from them. By singing out "Natural Born Killers" and "True Romance" — both long gone from theaters — Senator Dole was conspicuously avoiding a current, equally violent and far bigger hit, "Die Hard With a Vengeance." Why? It stars a Republican, Bruce Willis, and was bankrolled by the G.O.P.'s favorite media sugar daddy, Rupert Murdoch. Even more outrageously, Mr. Dole endorsed "True Lies" — a feast of violence, misogyny and ethnic stereotypes — as an example of family fare. It, too, is a Murdoch production with a Republican star, Arnold Schwarzenegger.

The Dole obsession with gangsta rap is no less partisan. White bands

— Guns 'n' Roses, Soundgarden — that trade in equally grotesque sex and violence reach a far larger audience than their black counterparts. If pop music is the social pollutant Mr. Dole says it is, why do white bands get a free pass? The Senator seems less interested in evenhandedly addressing a cultural crisis than in appointing a Willie Horton for '96.

And why is only the gangsta rap of Time Warner, not its foreign-owned competitors, suitable for naming names? Does the fact that its chief executive is named Levin particularly well in some far-right G.O.P. quarters? There isn't a single entertainment executive I've spoken to since Mr. Dole's speech who hasn't echoed Billy Crystal's comment during Dan Quayle's fling with "Murphy Brown": "Every time they say the phrase 'Hollywood elite' you can hear the unspoken word 'Jew.'"

Many of these same executives believe that current pop lyrics present serious issues that must be examined, but they point out that even if Time Warner dropped its gangsta rappers today, the singers would turn up on another label tomorrow — just as Ice-T did immediately after Time Warner dropped him in 1993.

What is to be done? Some in Hollywood cite the example of Senator Paul Simon's bipartisan, industry-wide hearings on TV violence, which actually yielded some results. But Mr. Simon, unlike Senator Dole, was a leader aspiring to help all children, not a Presidential aspirant cynically following the divide-and-conquer script of the religious right.

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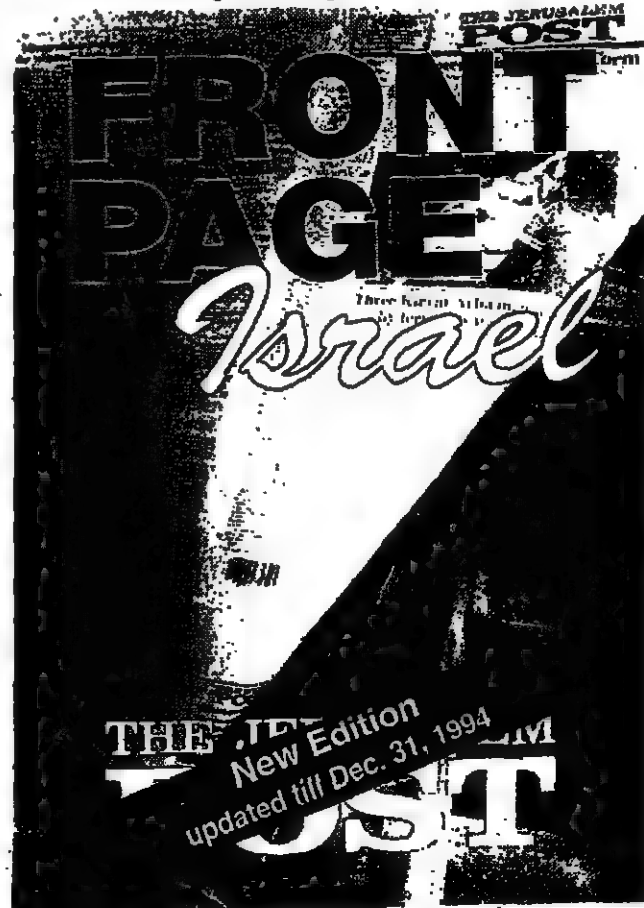
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THEATER

Character Actor With the Heart of a Leading Man

By TRIP GABRIEL

Anthony LaPaglia has been here once before, on the receiving end of a heap of praise and a streak across the public stage beneath the media's love lights. Five years ago, in his first film, "Betsy's Wedding," he was widely singled out as a love-stricken gangster who wooed Ally Sheedy ("Maybe you like classical music, like Sinatra?").

"I got a lot of heat off that movie," said Mr. LaPaglia. Along with movie offers came requests for interviews and appearances, but he ducked nearly all the attention, dismissing it as claptrap.

Nothing quite matched that success until now, when he has once again been prominently singled out by critics for his role opposite Mercedes Ruehl in the Broadway revival of Tennessee Williams's "Rose Tattoo." This time, he is not snuffing at success.

"I said to Mercedes, 'I'm really going to enjoy it this time,'" Mr. LaPaglia said. "I used to be your typical ticked-off actor. I'm happy to be part of the circus now." He means the fanfare surrounding a talked-about performance. "Everything's about fresh meat," he said, not rancorously. "Who's sleeping with whom. Who's doing what. I still think it's bull, but I'm not so resentful anymore."

Mr. LaPaglia, while hardly a household name, has appeared steadily in films since 1990, generally pigeonholed by directors as (his words) "a guy whose name ends in a vowel who can carry a gun." Sometimes he was the cop. Sometimes he was the bad guy. You knew he would take a bullet before the final reel.

His string of film credits reflects the lot of many talented supporting actors whose individual performances rise above the second-string scripts that filter down to them, after the Tom Hankses of the world have passed. His latest, "Bulletproof Heart," is a small noir thriller that has been a hit at film festivals and received good reviews in limited release.

Most of Mr. LaPaglia's studio films — "He Said, She Said," "One Good Cop," "28th Street," "Whispers in the Dark," "So I Married an Ax Murderer" — went nowhere commercially, though that was little fault of his.

But do not mourn for Anthony LaPaglia. His success is solid enough so that he recently bought a stately Greenwich Village brownstone, its 19th-century detailing out of "The Age of Innocence." In the parlor is a tall mirror in a gilt frame, a marble fireplace and a crystal chandelier. Mr. LaPaglia, who once worked as a furniture restorer, has a passion for antiques that is quickly at odds with his working-class background and tuggish screen persona.

"I love anything that has this kind of original detail," he said, admiring the intricate molding in the parlor. "It's hard to find now. Most people stripped the hell out of these places in the 70's and 80's."

He sat cross-legged on an Oriental rug, chain-smoking despite a raspy voice after the previous night's performance. The son of an Italian immigrant father and a Dutch mother, the compact, dark-haired Mr. LaPaglia was born and raised in Australia, but he is routinely taken for a New York native. He quickly lost his accent once he moved to the United States in 1982.

In "The Rose Tattoo," he plays a lusty, dimwitted truck driver with a hapless name, Mangiacavallo (literally eat a horse), who is nevertheless thoughtful and decent.

One of Williams's lesser-known plays, "The Rose Tattoo" explores the same territory as "A Streetcar Named Desire" and other works by the author — the collision of unchecked carnality and self-delusion — but without the disastrous blowups. The play is a celebration of the Dionysian spirit.

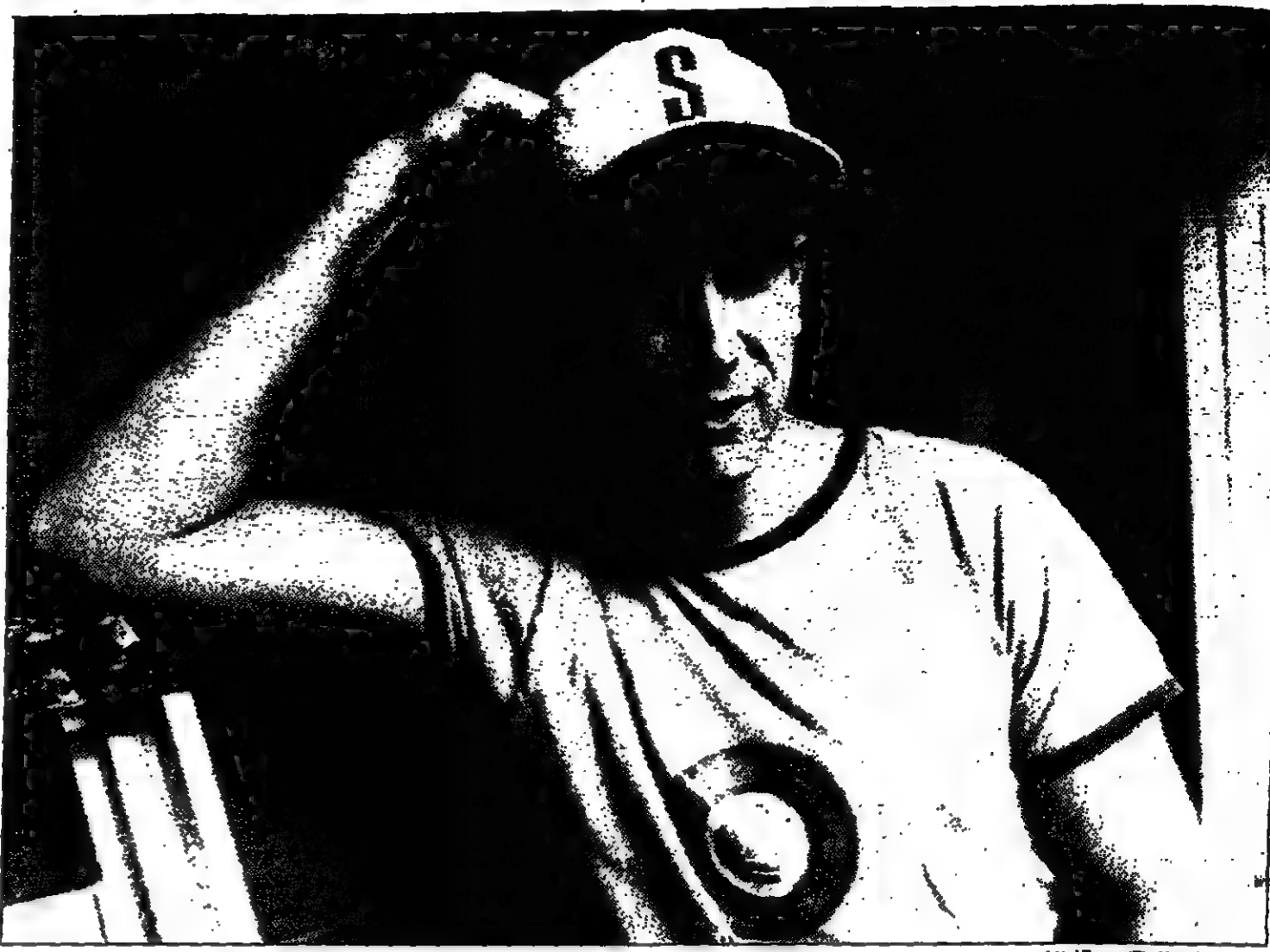
It has received mostly favorable reviews, with almost all critics singling out Mr. LaPaglia's performance. Directed by Robert Falls at the Circle in the Square Theater, it has been extended to July 2.

In view of Mr. LaPaglia's reviews, it was something of a surprise to Broadway insiders that he was overlooked for a Tony nomination. "I wouldn't be honest if I didn't say I was disappointed on the morning of the announcements," he said. "But by about 11 o'clock I felt, well, it's kind of arbitrary, just like reviews."

When he first considered the part, Mr. LaPaglia, who is 35, was concerned the play, originally staged in New York in 1951, might seem thematically dated. "When you read it you say, 'Oh my God, how do I play this sensibility?'" he said. "Most of us who live in New York are hard and cynical. We don't believe in this love-saves-the-day stuff anymore. I think the reason it's done so well is because it reminds people of a certain time in their lives when it wasn't so bad here. For me, it brings back memories of being a kid."

Mr. LaPaglia grew up in Adelaide, where his father, an auto mechanic, became a successful automobile wholesaler. Mr. LaPaglia described Adelaide as a town where the children of the ethnic working class were not expected to rise above it. Teachers, he said, intentionally mispronounced his name (he says it with a silent "g").

He did not discover acting until his early 20's, when, as an elementary school teacher, he joined a community theater group. He applied to the National Institute of Dramatic Arts in Sydney, but was turned down. Immediately, he pulled up stakes for New York. "The honest truth about that is that it was fear-motivated," he said. "The thought of living the rest of my life in a small town, being a mechanic or even a schoolteacher —



Mr. LaPaglia at his home in Greenwich Village—A self-professed "ticked-off guy," he left Australia to do what he wanted.

this scared me. I was a ticked-off guy and wanted to do more than what I was being told I could do."

During his lean early years, he landed occasional roles in television and on Off Broadway. In 1983 he co-starred in "On the Open Road," a Steve Tesich play at the Joseph Papp Public Theater.

Like most actors today, Mr. LaPaglia considers his real career to be in films, even though the opportunities for creating a character are more limited than on stage. Indeed, one of the surprises of "The Rose Tattoo" is the broader range of emotions he plays, from virile masculine energy to endearing sweetness, than audiences who know him from films might have expected.

"He really is a theater actor," said Mr. Falls, the director. "He has a great deal of range and a love of playing in front of people. Anthony always said to me he came of age in the wrong decade. He's very much

a leading actor in the mold of Al Pacino and Dustin Hoffman. He missed the 70's when character actors played everything, including romantic leads. They weren't limited to an ethnic bad guy."

In search of roles to broaden his screen persona — as well as offer star billing — Mr. LaPaglia has sought work recently in independent films. He plays the leading man in three small movies this year: "Nowhere Man," in which he is a Federal agent with chameleonlike talents; "Lucky Break," an Australian romantic comedy with his companion of several years, Gis Carides; and "Bulletproof Heart," in which his character falls in love with the woman (Mimi Rogers) he is hired to kill.

Ironically, it was only after Mr. LaPaglia appeared as Barry the Blade, a knife-wielding assassin in "The Client," the hit adaptation of the John Grisham legal thriller, that he gained credibility with independent di-

rectors, who profess to loathe mainstream Hollywood product.

The explanation has to do with a Catch-22 in film financing. Because half a movie's income comes from foreign markets, independent film makers must be able to show investors the potential for overseas sales. The key factor is the recognizability of a film's stars, and the only way for an actor to gain fame overseas is to appear in a studio blockbuster.

"To be a viable commodity for independent producers you need what they call overseas press," Mr. LaPaglia said. "As an actor, this is very important in your life, something you never consider in acting school." He said he took the role of Barry the Blade, exactly the kind of character he was trying to get away from, purely as a career strategy. "Out of all the work I've ever done, it required the least of me, actingwise," he said.

Cute, Furry, And Fake

By MIMI AVINS

When a nervous extra approached the director Frank Marshall early in the production of "Congo" and asked what to do if the gorilla suddenly attacked, Mr. Marshall was elated. For Amy, the gorilla who is the star of the film, which opens on Friday, is actually a diminutive gymnast in a costume with three puppeteers manipulating her facial expressions by remote control.

Amy, in other words, is a very persuasive fraud, which is just what Mr. Marshall was trying to make her. Describing the extra's reaction, Mr. Marshall said: "He had to have seen Amy's entourage, but he completely believed she was real. When that happened, I knew we were O.K."

So now the film makers have a moral and marketing quandary: do they admit that their creatures are fakes? "I don't want to lie to people, but I hate to ruin the magic," Mr. Marshall said. "People are kind of disappointed when I tell them we didn't use any real gorillas, and I want to say, 'If you see them, you'll believe them.' To me, Amy is like E.T., and E.T. was real to everybody."

Since it was costly and time-consuming to create the 17 gorillas in "Congo," a \$50 million film, why not use real animals and teach them to act? Surely there are some apes, somewhere, that are up to the job.

Peter Elliott, who choreographed the gorillas in "Congo" and served in a similar capacity on "Greystoke," "Quest for Fire" and "Gorillas in the Mist," says there are not.

"Chimpanzees can be trained," he said, "but they have the emotional stability of a 2-year-old child, the strength of several adult men and an I.Q. of about 75. In other words, they're short-tempered, physically powerful and rather stupid."

In addition, gorillas have short attention spans, are usually irritable and skittish around people and are not inclined to please their trainers. John Patrick Shanley, the screenwriter for "Congo," can attest to that. Fifteen years ago he spent a year studying primates before writing a play entitled "Gorilla." "They don't smell very good," he said. "These aren't animals you'd want to spend a lot of time with."

In "Congo," which is based on Michael Crichton's 1980 novel of that name, an expedition of adventurers travels to the Lost City of Zinj deep

within Africa. Some are seeking to dominate the world communications industry. Others are after a hidden cache of flawless diamonds. And with them is a primatologist (Dylan Walsh) who had taught Amy to "speak" by using a computerized glove that interprets sign language and who is now returning the home-sick gorilla to her natural habitat.

Real gorillas have short attention spans and tend to be irritable.

The movie was filmed in Costa Rica, which offered more picturesque volcanoes than Africa could supply, and on sound stages in Culver City, Calif., where the jungle was recreated. Given the heat, humidity and treacherous terrain in Costa Rica, the film's producers — among them Mr. Marshall's wife, Kathleen Kennedy, who was co-producer of "Jurassic Park" in 1993 — did not want the additional burden of working with live animals.

Mr. Marshall and Ms. Kennedy know all about punishing climates in exotic locales and working with unruly creatures. They produced the three Indiana Jones movies, which were set in such locales as Shanghai, Venice, the Himalayas and the Holy Land, and in 1990 Mr. Marshall directed "Arachnophobia," in which tarantulas played a part. (It has been a busy summer for the couple. Together they produced "The Indian in the Cupboard," a children's film based on a popular book about a boy whose toy Indian comes to life. Ms. Kennedy is also a producer of "The Bridges of Madison County," which opened on Friday.)

The task of making the fake animals in "Congo" seem real was assigned to Stan Winston, the man behind the dinosaurs of "Jurassic Park," another movie treatment of a Crichton novel. For more than a year Mr. Winston supervised a team of 70 concept artists, sculptors, machinists, engineers and fabricators who relied on extensive research in primate appearance and locomotion.

Mr. Winston said he had followed the same principles as those used in "King Kong" 60 years ago. But to-

day's gorillas look more convincing, he explained, because the furry pelt covers a bone structure made of metal armatures and a layer that simulates muscles and soft tissue. Sensitive remote-control mechanisms allow the puppeteers to maneuver gorilla's facial muscles into expressions of great subtlety.

"Through advances in art and technology, we pay greater attention to bone structure and skin texture," Mr. Winston said. "Eyes, lips, teeth, tongue — we design every detail."

Some of the old tricks no longer work. "You can't put human eyes in a gorilla face," he said. "Eye movement has to be based on gorilla eye movement. We study the anatomy and replicate life as closely as we can. Every gorilla in 'Congo' lives and breathes and performs in front of the camera."

Members of Mr. Winston's team, among other things, sewed individual yak hairs into gorilla suits, stained silicone hippopotamus teeth and hand-painted gorilla eyes cast in polyester resin and dental acrylic. Meanwhile, Mr. Elliott supervised 16 weeks of rehearsals for the gorilla performers, including the two who played Amy, Lorene Nob and Misty Rosas. The gorilla actors, all with suitably short legs and long torsos, were chosen from 800 applicants.

"I couldn't use an actor with any vanity," Mr. Elliott said. "I needed people who weren't locked into a human way of thinking. We created method gorillas. These weren't people in costumes. They didn't have to think about showing gorilla behavior; they were being it."

The villains are also gorillas, a pack of mutant gray ones that are the aggressive guardians of the Lost City. The artists designed them to look as physically repulsive as possible. As Mr. Marshall put it, "Because they were a genetic dead end, we gave them faces that had started to go wrong and arms and other body parts that looked like horrible mistakes."

In the end, beyond all the research and advice from experts, common sense and human instinct governed certain dramatic choices. Mr. Marshall said he had based many of Amy's emotional reactions on those of his 4-year-old golden retriever.

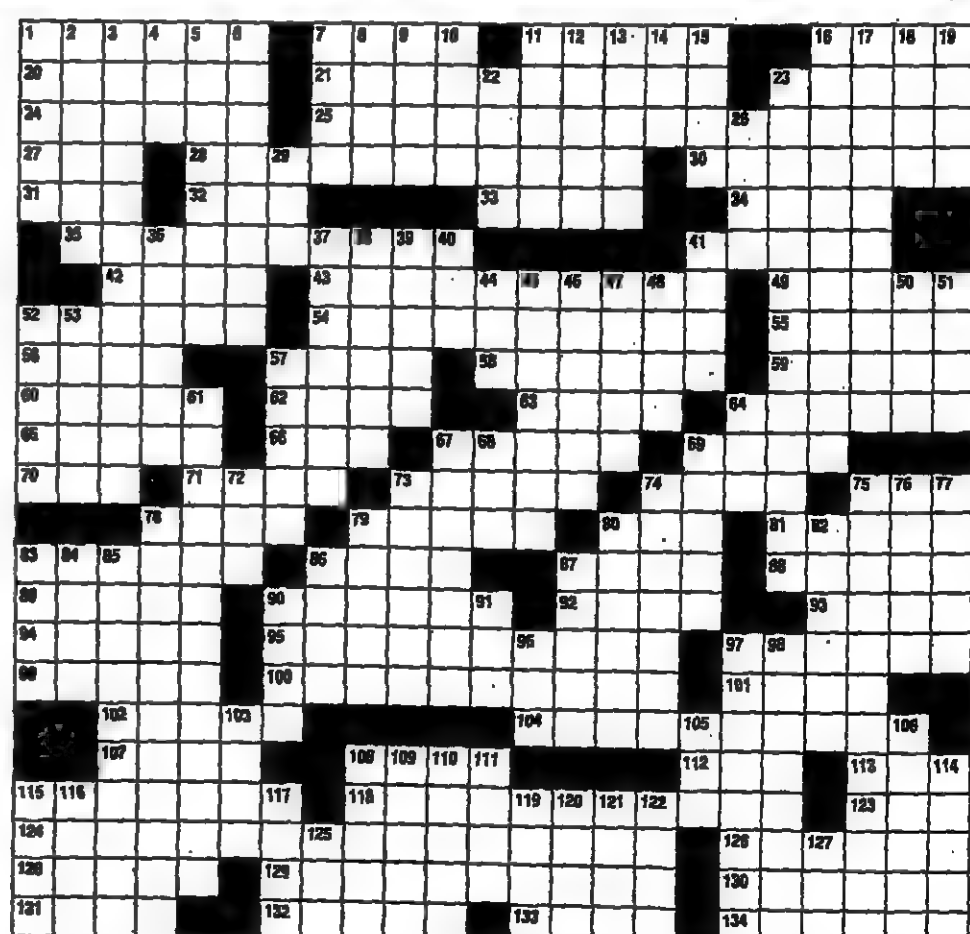
Mr. Shanley also found inspiration at home. "When I was writing Amy, I used my children as models," he said. "I thought of her as a toddler. My 2-year-old son had a little stuffed chimpanzee that he called Baby, so I gave Amy a toy like that."

ONE UP

BY BRYANT WHITE / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 Ticks off
7 Gunlock catch
11 Pythias's friend
16 Half of a Samoan port
20 1930's terrorist
21 Cankerous
23 Ran "Ran," e.g.
24 Viscera
25 "Car's Eye" novelist?
27 Sugar suffix
28 Pupil watcher
30 Showoffs
31 Ale holder
32 One of a dozen
33 Treebeard and others of Middle-earth
34 Kapow!
35 Pope Paul II's successor?
41 1971 Fonda-Sutherland thriller
42 Hanoi holidays
43 Land of Evangeline
49 Straight, to Stradivari
52 Dweller along the Platte
54 Roman rhetorician who wrote "Institutio Oratoria"
55 "I'm c-c-c-cold!"
56 Slaves of the Morlocks, in fiction
57 Normandy department
58 Timeless, in poetry
59 In wild confusion
60 Hook's opposite
62 "Eat at —"63 Oscar winner in "The Big Country"64 Picks out
65 Old German coin: Var.
66 LAX letters
67 Subjects to abusive tricks
69 Many buttons
70 Segar's Olive
71 Fine
72 Cousin of a truffle
74 Accclaimed Philly conductor
75 Kindergarten's trio
76 Courteous guy
78 Navigational aid
80 Slob's home
81 Semibreve fabric
83 Scanty
86 "The Kinsman Saga" author Ben
87 Highlands tongue
88 Chou
89 Opinion, forward or backward
90 Townships near Johannesburg
92 June bug
93 Dart
94 Brightest star in Lepus
95 Gumption
97 1920's jazz dance
98 It's good in Mexico
100 Fifth-century B.C. philosopher
101 Prefix with glider
102 Victor in music
104 "Funeral in Berlin" author?
107 "Eugen Onegin" girl
108 Frankish person
112 Like Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 1
113 Penpoint
115 Judicious



- 118 Gunpowder alternative
123 "Foucault's Pendulum" penman
124 Noted mountaineer?
126 Kittenish
128 Respected member
129 Segar's Olive
130 Like lightning
131 Littoral fliers
132 Bassoonlike
133 Blackmalled
134 They're loath to come out of their shells
19 Tout's concern
22 Exceptional
23 Onetime British Prime Minister?
26 Quite a joke
29 Jigger of rum, e.g.
36 Queen of the Adriatic
37 Citer's end word
38 Deteriorated, as relations
39 Slow climbers
40 Ryder rental
41 See 45-Down
44 Jeanne d'Arc, e.g.: Abbr.
45 Classic 1941 film, with 41-Down
46 British secondary school exam
47 They thrive on inflation
48 Actor Holm et al.
50 Sulky contest
51 Items for the disposal
52 Ringtoni sauce
53 Soothe
57 Pilot's decision
61 Best Actor of 1955?
64 Crimson crawler
67 "I am dead, —" Wretched queen, adieu!
68 Star-studded altar — Mongolia
72 Chemical conclusion
73 Take up new residence at
74 Interpret wrongly
75 1960 World Series hero?
76 Denmark

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ANAFAT CHICAGO SHAG
FAULTY TRAYEYOU IRENE
INDIANA GOVERNOR DUNNE
AYEN EBB ENF TSONAS
ONCD EARL ALOT CASE
HEINIE SCREWSCH
JIS BLANFONNOLY HER
AVOTAL EARLY DELONE
SYNDICAT LAYINES SACCO
ELCIBOC NINEVEN NICH
LES LCET GAGA DER
CATT TOWARDS NABGOSIS
OGNES ASSENTS SPOUSAL
SUEDES DEAPS INTOTO
NES TYPEOFFPROTEST REE
SCHROEDER TEATRO
GPCA LRKS ASPS ABAP
TRAUMAS TRA STE CLAP
PARSE CITYINDUSTRIA
ADREN HOOKEDUP GORONA
TOYS EUTERPE HESTER

What Lola wants, Lola gets

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

SUSANNA Waleon is a self-confessed junkie when it comes to singing. "My husband calls me an addict, and I guess he's right. Singing gives me a great kick," said the Dutch mezzo-soprano in between rehearsals at the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center for the New Israeli Opera production of Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana*. "My voice is a gift from God, and I must use it," she said. "I sleep on it, I delve on it and think how to fit it into my personality." Among the striking blonde's other passions is mountain climbing. "Maybe because Holland is a flat country. I really love the physical power and the struggle of climbing. It's very special, but unfortunately I don't get too many chances to do it."

Waleon is making her NIO debut as Lola in the Christopher Alden production. She has never sung the role before and admits that she never even studied it. "Who actually studies Lola? I studied Santuzza [the major female role in the opera], of course, but not Lola." Still, she seems to be enjoying it. "It's fun to play the seductress on stage. Lola is a great role. And although it is a small role, you can be heard, and that's better than doing five ensembles. When the other characters just hear Lola's voice offstage, it gets straight to them. No one can ignore her." At 185 cm., the mezzo's considerable height can be a handicap, but not an insurmountable one. "You give the tenor high heels and a high wig, and when you are

together on stage you always sit or lie down. It's a problem, but it can be solved." Waleon's musician husband is Jewish and the two have visited this country before, albeit not professionally. "We came here 10 years ago, before our children [ages seven, four and two] were born. We saw as much as we could that time, and I can already see that a lot has changed since." This time, Waleon is here on her own - her husband and children are at home in Amsterdam. This specific engagement came as a nice, and somewhat late, surprise. "They were looking for someone to replace Hador Halevi for the first few shows," she said. Halevi, who created the role of Lola in this production when it opened 2 1/2 years ago, is participating in a major singing compe-



Susanna Waleon is to make her NIO debut as Lola in 'Cavalleria Rusticana.'

dition in Cardiff, Wales, and will have to miss the first few performances. *Cavalleria Rusticana* opens on June 12. Waleon will sing Lola in the first three performances.

She's not chopped liver

PENNY STARR

ON American TV, Jewish girls from New York are either bitchy or supercilious. Not so Nanny Fran Fine. Fran Drescher, who stars in *The Nanny* (Channel 3, Mondays, 9:30 p.m.), is warm, wise and witty - despite the high hair-do, the gaudy short skirts and grating voice. "She has a funny voice with a thick accent," Drescher said in a funny voice with a thick accent at a news conference yesterday in Tel Aviv. Looking thin and beautiful in a clingy black crocheted tunic and tights, her hair piled in a high chignon, Drescher, 37, talked about *The Nanny's* success. CBS has picked up the series for a third season (another 26 episodes) and the show, currently ranked 20th in the ratings, is gaining momentum.

Drescher and her husband, Peter Mark Jacobson, the show's executive producer and cowriter, say they will be sticking to the same formula, with no plans for any changes or new characters. It's a big switch from her days as a beautician, a bit-part player in films like *This Is Spinal Tap*, *Ragtime* and *Cadillac Man*, and a brief spell in the sitcom *Princesses*, with Twiggy. With the success of *The Nanny*, there are plans for a talking Nanny doll ("just push her button and she whines"), two films (*Beautician* and *The Beast and the Beauty*), and there's a book due out in November titled *Erner Whining*. She got sidetracked into a conversation about food, sharing her diet secrets ("I've given up milk.

It cuts out a lot of desserts") and boasting about her culinary skills. She taught her Spanish maid to make kasha, she does a mean chicken soup and noodles, and "eventually I'm going to put my chopped liver on the market." During her weeklong visit, Drescher will be meeting MK Yael Dayan, taking part in the "Design for Peace" show at Caesarea this weekend and standing up with other comedians at Tel Aviv's Camel Comedy Club. This being her first visit, she'll also be doing the tourist things like floating in the Dead Sea and climbing Masada. She said she's not religious, but having grown up in a Jewish neighborhood with Jewish friends, she has a strong attachment to her heritage. "We were slaves, and now we're movers and shakers."

Hit-maker vs heart-breaker

NEW RELEASES
TIFZAH AGASSI

CELINE Dion and Joan Armatrading are women with beautiful voices, and that's about as far as the similarity goes. Their latest discs are overwhelmingly different in style and format. Every song on French-Canadian pop diva Dion's disk *The Color of My Love* (NMC) is designed to be a radio hit like "The Power of Love," for which she won a Grammy nomination. The result is the equivalent of a romantic action flick that cuts from climax to climax. Armatrading's *What's Inside* (Hed Arzi), on the other hand, has the air of a rainy, textured art film consisting of a series of musical "scenes," close-ups of the ins and outs and ups and downs of multifaceted relationships. Like love, it meanders on you. What's going on here? Is this jazz, blues or country? And who is this woman with the deep, insistent voice who draws us into her inner world? Though Dion has a truly gorgeous, satin-upholstered voice, this reviewer found herself watching the clock by the time she was halfway through the 15 tracks of *The Color of My Love*. The emotional overload was simply stifling. In contrast, the recording by Armatrading - who is scheduled to perform here in August - is an enigmatic disk that left one with the hope that maybe another disc would solve some sort of mystery. But that was only after it was

listened to carefully through headphones. An earlier attempt to listen to Armatrading with one ear, while typing a letter, left an impression of irksome demandingness and a lasting insight as to why "good" art seldom sells. Dion's simple romantic formula fits easily into the nooks and crannies of humdrum daily life. She is utterly listener friendly, unless the listener in question is hungry for a soul search that goes deeper than the 27-year-old people's choice happens to have. This is not intended as a put-down of Dion. She may not be living the kind of movie that this reviewer favors, but that doesn't mean she is shallow. One of 14 children in a musical Quebec family, she got her big break by sending a demo to a local impresario when she was 12. Impresario Walter Afanasieff mortgaged his home to raise funds for one of her recordings. By the time she was 25, Dion was engaged to him. On "Refuse to Dance," however, the only song to which Dion contributed as a writer, she threatens to abandon an unnamed know-it-all mentor. Her life-story may be fodder for a Hollywood-style production, but it could still turn out to be a masterpiece. Meanwhile, back on the arty side of the tracks, Caribbean-

born Armatrading, who moved to Britain when she was seven, is firmly in control of her medium of choice. Not only are all of her songs self-penned, she is also their arranger and coproducer. It is a decidedly human self-portrait that includes its share of blemishes. The song "Back on the Road," for example, is an attempt at self-mocking humor that doesn't quite make it. Nonetheless, it soon blends into the overall picture, like the odd quirks of a person one gets used to living with. "I'm gonna wrap you in my love," Armatrading sings. "I can recommend my love." This reviewer agrees with the testimonial. Through songs seamlessly, often minimally produced, Armatrading conveys an intense integrity. As in real life, it is often not too clear what is going on. Is her "Everyday Boy" really a man of courage, as stated when he is first introduced? "Obituary columns are filled with love," she sings. Is that straight where this love affair is headed? And does the outcome of the story really matter? After all, the life recorded here is being well and truly lived. Like a bareback rider, Armatrading is taking exhilarating risks. Listening to her exerts the kind of pull that, if heard under the right circumstances, just might exert a dangerously creative influence on Dion, who is reined in by her tight little hit-factory halter.



Joan Armatrading, who will appear here in August, takes many more risks than Celine Dion.

Not a moment left bare

DANCE REVIEW
DORA SOWDEN

NINE charming dancers, all in white, fitted about at Jerusalem's Sherover Theater on Wednesday. Like spring butterflies, they rested only occasionally and moved rhythmically with a hopping pulse, swerving and running on the wide world of make-believe. Without major incidents, the design seemed inexhaustible but ever engaging in a sort of perpetual motion, relaxing and highly pleasurable. Jean-Claude Gallotta's *Ulysses* had no visible link to the Homeric legend or to James Joyce's masterpiece, but its sleek, continuous brightness, even in its thoughtful solo, was worked out in ingenious patterns in which dancers ebbed and flowed, never leaving a moment bare. Somehow, whether there were two dancers or all nine, the choreography remained afloat. The dynamics never let go of the summer side of living, for an hour.

A FEW years ago, Anne Wilson Wangh organized a marvelous night at the Israel Museum sculpture garden in Jerusalem, with dancers performing at and around chosen exhibits. To celebrate Jerusalem Day on May 27, performers danced for more than two hours in the afternoon in the Botanical Garden in Naylor, where visitors came to wonder at the show and wander on the hills. It was more than a remarkable event; it was also too much of a good thing.

IF THE phrase had not become so hackneyed, one could have called Haim Ohn's *The Woman Who* a tour de force. Yet how else to describe his performance at the Suzanne Dellal Center in Tel Aviv on May 29? It was not a one-man show. There were four "rock" musicians who heightened the mood. Yet Ohn was the only dancer, and his extraordinary solo ranged the gamut of emotions. At the beginning, video clips showed his relationship with a live woman dancer. On the stage, it was a life-size doll that was the cause of his frustration, rage, pleading and love; laughter showed why. His shedding of tie, shirt and trousers was a matter for merriment rather than meaning. Ohn has always been an unusually fine dancer. He now seems to have become a subtle one.

Renaissance ensemble that just wants to have fun

CONCERT ROUNDUP

THE peculiar charm of the Renaissance and the Baroque's commonly hidden gems - mostly Spanish and Italian - and also including some English and French - was presented by the Hesperion XX Ensemble (soprano Montserrat Figueras and harpist Andrew Lawrence-King). In performance of this ancient music was full of vitality, passion and human grief. The variety of styles and forms was amazing. Caccini's formal, nobly restrained arias were rendered by Figueras's clear, bright voice with the delicate ornamentations characteristic of Renaissance-style singing. These were followed by the seductive sound of Ribeyraz's *Esperanza*. With the desperate sorrow of Jose Maria, Hidalgo's exuberantly naughty, triumphant love and Maria's operatic and virtuosic aria, Figueras covered a fascinating range of vocal expression. The frequently pale viola da

gamba became uncommonly sonorous, subtle and virtuosic in the hands of Jordi Savall. The rendition included the beating of the tuned strings with the bow, even though this style is usually considered supermoderne. The baroque harp's capacity for both delicacy and infectious dance rhythms was ably demonstrated by Lawrence-King. These inspired musicians conveyed the feeling that living in the Renaissance may, occasionally at least, have been a lot of fun. Jerusalem Theater, Israel Festival, May 28. Ury Eppstein

power of expression and in the singer's consummate artistry. Tubbs's voice not only possesses a captivating natural beauty; it is also produced with an elasticity that moves easily among the finest nuances between yearning, grief, despair, jealousy, fury, lightheartedness and humor. The multifaceted phenomenon of love was portrayed in all its versatility, elation and fulfillment. All this was accomplished in a selection of the virtually forgotten English songs of the 16th and 17th centuries, including works by Dowland and both Henry and Daniel Purcell. This ancient music was rendered thrillingly alive in the sensitive performances of these two outstanding musicians. Most of the time Anthony Rooley's lute accompaniment remained in the background, but his solos were played with the

utmost subtlety. Israel Museum, Israel Festival, May 29. Ury Eppstein

THE MEMBERS of the Vienna Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Philippe Entremont, sound like they enjoy their work. Their sparkling renditions of Haydn's First Symphony and Bartok's Divertimento are full of lively, dynamic nuances and abundant contrasts. Their intonation and phrasing are uncompromisingly accurate, and their sound is well balanced and homogeneous. The obligatory Viennese piece - Paul Walter Furst's *Intermediate Music* - superimposes sharp, frequently angular and unpredictable melodic patterns on the mostly nebulous background of this short work. There was much to enjoy in guitarist Pepe Romero's playing of Rodrigo's *Concierto de Aranjuez*. The first movement

breathed sensitive, genuine lyricism, and the most delicate of filigree was realized in the final movement. As a pianist, Entremont rendered a real service to the audience by reclaiming Haydn's Concerto in D major from oblivion. In Entremont's hands, the work became a polished gem - a masterpiece of lightheartedness, elegance, wit and originality. Jerusalem Theater, Israel Festival, May 30. Ury Eppstein

THE PROJECT Ars Nova (PAN) Ensemble (Michael Coliver - countertenor; John Fleagle - voice, medieval harp; Shira Kammen - vielle; Laurie Manahan - voice; Crawford Young - lute) from the US bridges the 600 years since the creation of Guillaume de Machaut's music in 14th-century France. The performers' identification with its style and content was

commendably projected to the audience. The force and the subtleties of the medieval French text's enunciation by the artists revealed its meaning, even to the uninitiated. Melodic lines, unlike the common major and minor scales, were largely based on the natural inner melody of the language - distant from modern people's experience - and so was the meter of the poetry. The artists succeeded also in making the stylized sound symbols of long drawn-out or short vowels, slow or agile rhythmic patterns and high or low pitches convey their concealed significance of grief, despair, hope and joy. Thanks to PAN's rendition, and the refined taste of Emanuel Halperin's narration, the performance was like an excursion to another, fascinating musical world. Jerusalem Theater, Israel Festival, May 31. Ury Eppstein

St. Petersburg troupe revives hope for the theater

THEATER REVIEW
MAOMI DOUDAI

ST. Petersburg Maly Drama Theater's *Gaudemus*, 19 improvisations based on a work by Sergei Kaledin, is an explosion of the most fantastic, fabulous, remarkable, amazing, versatile - where does one find one adjective that is adequate? - feat of theater virtuosity ever to erupt on the Sherover stage. With its dramatic clout, craftsmanship and creative vitality more highly charged than anything ever witnessed by this reviewer, it more than fully compensates for the less-than-impressive theater events so far viewed in this Israel Festival. "Epic in scope, literary in inspiration, politically charged, true to the methodology of Stanislavsky," the program blurb says. It is, in fact, far more. A post-Stalinist cathartic cabaret which ridicules the preposterous pretensions of military might in blistering contemporary terms, it is a subtle attack on war and warlords. But mainly it is the masterpiece of Yehudi Rabinovitch, a director-teacher. His inspired control of a company of more than 20 students and young actors is a triumphant achievement.

Immaculately trained in all the arts of theater, these performers master body, choral and histrionic techniques, with equal perfection. From the bawdy crudity of Soviet-style sex to sophisticated lovemaking on top of a piano, from the ironic elasticity of base-foot soldiers downing in the snow to the frolics of fat ladies on point, from the brilliant mock-surrealization of death to the belauding satire on the shampooing of a sex siren, from the chanting of haunting Slav soul music to the exquisite rendering of "Gaudemus igitur," excellence of execution never flags. Here at last is a new genre that must inspire the theater of the

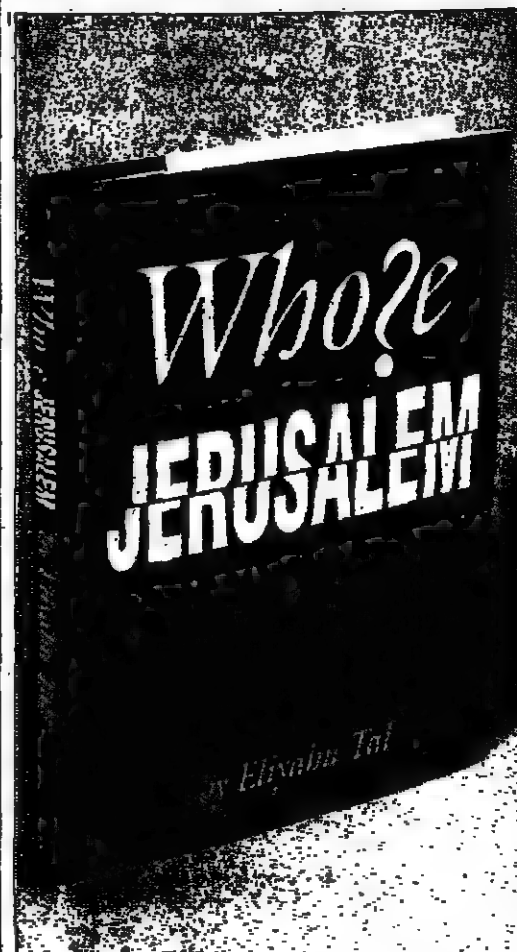
future and spell the revitalization of theater art. After *Gaudemus*, the pessimistic prophecies regarding the "death of theater" must surely be silenced forever. AFTER THE Maly, there is little to be said for the Norwegian Juni Dahr's *Ibsen Women* at the Khan. A polished production featuring extracts from six of Ibsen's freedom-fighting heroines, it is mostly effective as a pretentious display of feminist-stamped sentiment. Stepping out of skirts to change character, as Dahr does, is a slick ploy. But a more than superficial step into the souls of so many tragic personae in such quick succession is an altogether more demanding task. No one who is not Eleonora Duse can do so - as indeed that great tragedienne did - and get away with it.

DON'T FORGET OUR MISSING SOLDIERS

TOWER RECORDS' TOP 15				
THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK	CHARTS	ARTIST	TITLE
1	3	5	MEIR ARIEL	CHARCOAL DRAWINGS FILLED WITH LOVE
2	1	12	ARIK EINSTEIN	SHIMKUM
3	2	3	AVIV GEFEN	APPLES AND DATES
4	4	9	RAMI KLEINSTEIN	1482
5	5	2	FILM SOUND TRACK	COMEDY STORE
6	6	8	COMEDY STORE	SONGS OF SANCTUARY
7	7	4	ADAMUS	FOLLOWING THE SUN
8	8	3	VARIOUS ARTISTS	YOUR LIFE IN A BIG FITA
9	9	6	TIPPEX	PULP FICTION
10	10	22	FILM SOUND TRACK	20TH ANNIVERSARY
11	11	2	MIKE BRANDT	LION KING
12	12	10	FILM SOUND TRACK	COLLECTION
13	13	6	YEHUDI RABINOVITZ	THE GRAND LOVE
14	14	4	MITA	JOINT APPEARANCE
15	15	5	DOR AND BAR	

Tower Records' top-selling albums for the previous week. RE - re-entry

All You Should Know About Jerusalem



In Whose Jerusalem Elyahu Tal boldly tackles the controversial issue of Jerusalem and presents the many facets of its history, religion, demography, archeology, tourism, education, culture and health. All in all, an extensive 330-page source book with a compendium of 265 quotations and a chronology of 375 dates. Hardcover, richly illustrated deluxe edition. "A veritable treasure-trove of facts and figures including some untold stories. No book like this, on the market," Teddy Kollek. "Jerusalem explored and expounded from almost every possible angle," Mayor Ehud Olmert. "A must read for every Christian," Sister Dr. Rose Thering. JP Price NIS 99.00 plus delivery costs. To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000, Tel. 02-241282. Please send/deliver Whose Jerusalem. Enclosed is my check payable to The Jerusalem Post or credit-card details for: ☐ NIS 109.00 inc. postage ☐ NIS 115.00 for door-to-door delivery ☐ NIS 139.00 for overseas air mail ☐ Visa ☐ Isracard ☐ Diners CC No. _____ Exp. _____ Name _____ Address _____ City _____ Code _____ Tel. (day) _____ ID No. _____ Signature _____ "Please list gift-recipients' names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper."

Bruguera booted off court in win

Joins Chang, Agassi and Muster in quarter-finals

PARIS (AP) — Sergi Bruguera survived his toughest match of the French Open with a fourth-round victory yesterday over Magnus Larsson, but the two-time defending champion was booed off the court for a prolonged dispute with officials.

Upset that the umpire would not come down from his chair to inspect a ball mark, Bruguera refused to play for about five minutes during the final tiebreaker. He survived to take the match 6-1, 2-6, 7-5, 7-6(7-4), but admitted his protest turned the crowd against him.

Advancing more calmly to the quarter-finals was No. 6 seed Michael Chang, the 1989 champion here. He shook off an atrocious first set, revved up his passing shot and powered past mistake-prone Michael Stich, 1-6, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3, winning 10 straight games at one stretch.

Stich, seeded 12th, committed 60 unforced errors to 22 for Chang.

No. 6 Chang will face Adrian Panatta, ranked 128th in the quarter-finals.

Bruguera opened strongly against Larsson, then lost seven games in a row while dropping his first set of the tournament.

Larsson, who was a surprise semifinalist last year, pulled to a 5-2 lead in the pivotal third set, and had three set points in the ninth game. But Bruguera saved them and stormed on to win the set.

Bruguera's quarter-final foe will be 61st-ranked Rocco Pietrangeli of Italy, who has moved through the fourth round without meeting a seeded player. He overcame a shaky start Monday to win 7-5, 6-1, 7-6(8-6) over Scott Draper, a little-known qualifier from Australia who had engineered three straight upsets.

Bruguera, in the controversial



DIGGING DEEP — Sergi Bruguera races to the baseline to return shot from Magnus Larsson. (AP)

tiebreaker, bitterly contested a line call on Larsson's forehand winner that leveled the score at 1-1. Bruguera insisted that the chair umpire, Soeren Friemel of Belgium, come down onto the court to inspect the mark.

Friemel refused, and Bruguera — to a loud chorus of boos — sulkingly refused to resume play until a match supervisor confronted him. Larsson had the crowd behind him, but let the match slip

away with three unforced errors during the last four points.

"It was a very important point, and I thought the ball was out," Bruguera said. "I asked the umpire to check the mark and I don't know why he didn't want to."

As Bruguera defied Friemel's request to resume play, booing swelled through Court A.

"I was a little surprised and a little sad that suddenly all the

people were against me," Bruguera said. "I think it's not that bad to fight for your rights."

Larsson said his shot was close, but appeared to be good. He criticized Friemel for not formally warning Bruguera to resume play promptly.

"Give him 25 seconds and then a warning," Larsson said. "He shouldn't be waiting for five minutes."

The 135th-ranked Draper, celebrating his 21st birthday on Center Court, began the match with seeming invincibility — mixing aces and ground-stroke winners to build a quick 4-0 lead.

But Furlan, trailing 5-2, suddenly took command, winning 10 straight games as Draper's errors multiplied.

Bruguera's victory extended his French Open winning streak to 18 matches since he began marching toward the first of two straight titles in 1993. His two main rivals also have impressive streaks in progress.

Top-seeded Andre Agassi has won 18 Grand Slam matches in a row in a streak encompassing his US and Australian Open crowns. Thomas Muster has won 32 straight matches on clay — the longest clay streak on the men's tour since Bjorn Borg in 1979-80.

Agassi's quarter-final opponent today will be Yevgeny Kafelnikov, the ninth-seeded Russian. Muster plays unseeded Spaniard Alberto Costa.

In the women's quarter-finals today, No. 1 seed and defending champion Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario plays unseeded Chanda Rubin of Lafayette, Louisiana; No. 2 Steffi Graf plays No. 8 Gabriela Sabatini; No. 4 Conchita Martinez faces fellow Spaniard Virginia Ruano-Pascual, and No. 12 Iva Majoli — who upset Mary Pierce on Sunday — plays No. 9 Kimiko Date of Japan.

Israelis arrive in Bucharest

ORI LEWIS

ISRAEL'S soccer squads arrived in Bucharest for their matches against Romania today and tomorrow.

The under-21 squad meets its Romanian counterpart at 5 p.m. today at the Dynamo Bucharest ground. In the first meeting between the two sides in Hatzliya last December, the Romanians triumphed by a lone goal scored by Radeu Nicolescu.

Since then, Israel's under-21 side, playing for a place in the European Championship finals and a berth in the Olympic finals in Atlanta, has lost a key player in Gadi Brumer.

Brumer got his call-up to the full international side by coach Shlomo Scharf ahead of tomorrow's game at Steaua Bucharest's stadium after the young defender put on a splendid performance against Brazil in a friendly at Ramat Gan last month. He was the first Israeli to score a goal against the world champions.

Israel lies fourth in the under-21 group with eight

points from six matches and qualification appears to be impossible.

The absence of coach Yitzhak Shum due to the death of his father last week will also not favor the visitors. His place will be taken by junior team coach Ze'ev Zeltzer.

The Romanians, playing at home are a formidable force, and their supporters also will accept nothing less than a win from their side, even if it will be missing Gheorghe Hagi and Gheorghe Popescu.

Israel's Squad:
Goalkeepers: Roni Gershberg (Ironi Ashdod), Rafi Cohen (Maccabi Haifa).
Defenders: Felix Halon (Ironi Rishon), David Amicham (Hapoel Tel Aviv), Gadi Brumer (Maccabi Tel Aviv), Amir Shehali (Maccabi Tel Aviv), Marco Balbul (Maccabi Haifa), Avishai Janoo (Maccabi Netanya).
Midfielders: Ari Nissim (Maccabi Tel Aviv), Alon Razan (Maccabi Haifa), Tal Benin (Hapoel Haifa), Eyal Berkovic (Maccabi Haifa), Nir Klinger (Maccabi Tel Aviv), Haim Revivo (Maccabi Haifa), Itzhak Zohar (Ashdod).
Strikers: Eli Dvika (Maccabi Tel Aviv), Amir Turjeman (Ironi Ashdod) (Ashdod), Ofer Mizrahi (Maccabi Herzliya).

Ebola virus scares away Zimbabwe soccer players

HARARE (AP) — Zimbabwe soccer officials flew a second-string team to Zaire Sunday, while considering how to punish star players who failed to make the trip out of fear of the deadly Ebola virus.

Included among those balky first stringers was star goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar, who plays for

Premier League team Southampton. Grobbelaar flew to Zimbabwe last Monday after telling soccer officials he would play, but on Sunday he was among several key players who missed the flight to Zaire for the African Cup of Nations Group One qualifier.

"They have to refund Zimba-

bwe's Football Association for their travel here because they misled us. What they did is criminal," said Leo Mugabe, chairman of the association and nephew of Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe.

He said the association would decide on disciplinary action after the Zaire match.

Wings win in spite of last-second lapse

DETROIT (AP) — With their goalkeeper leaving the crease early thinking the game already won, the Detroit Red Wings survived the last-second blunder to take a 2-0 lead over the Chicago Blackhawks in their NHL Western Conference finals playoff series Sunday.

The Red Wings scored two late goals, including Kris Draper's with 1:45 remaining, for a 3-2 victory.

But the blunder by Detroit goalkeeper Mike Vernon almost forced an overtime. Vernon, thinking the game was over, began skating toward the bench. The clock, however, still showed fractions of a second left. And Tony Amonte's shot from behind the Chicago blue line caromed off the post with one-tenth of a second showing.

It marked the first time all season the Blackhawks had failed to hold a lead going into the third period. Chicago was 19-0-0 during the abbreviated season when leading after two and 5-0-0 in the playoffs.

But the Blackhawks, who dominated the second period, gave up two third-period goals. Detroit outshot Chicago 13-3 in the final period and 38-20 for the game.

Draper's third goal of the playoffs came on the rebound of a shot by Nicklas Lidstrom. The puck bounced off goalie Ed Belfour's glove, right to the stick of Draper.

Belfour was pulled for an extra attacker with 54 seconds remaining.

Chris Chelios and Amonte both had unassisted goals for Chicago. Dino Ciccarelli and Doug Brown scored for the Red Wings. Games 3 and 4 of the best-of-7 series will be played in Chicago tonight and Thursday.

Last night, in the other conference final, New Jersey was at Philadelphia.

New Jersey leads the series 1-0.

Chelios scored his fourth playoff goal at 7:59 of the first period with a shot from just inside the blue line that sailed in over Vernon's glove. Detroit had outshot the Blackhawks 8-2 at that point, yet trailed.

Ciccarelli, on a power-play, tied the game at 16:43 with his eighth goal, knocking in the rebound of a shot by Paul Coffey. Ciccarelli had worked his way inside, behind Chelios. When the puck bounced off Belfour's stick, Chelios swung at it and missed, leaving Ciccarelli an easy shot.

Amonte, whose play in Game 1 had been criticized by Chicago coach Darryl Sutter, put the Blackhawks ahead 2-1 at 11:03 of the second period.

Dirk Graham started the play when he tied up Detroit defenseman Viacheslav Fetisov along the boards. The puck was kicked free to the unguarded Amonte who skated in alone. Amonte drew Vernon over with a move to the left, then easily flipped the puck into the open right side.

Detroit last won the championship in 1955. That 40-year drought is longest in the NHL.

County c'ship cricket results

At Chester-le-Street: Kent beat Durham by 115 runs. Kent 272-8 declared in 67.5 overs (P. De Silva 83) with 2nd innings forfeited; Durham 72-0 declared and 85 (D. Headley 5-32). Kent 18 points, Durham 4.

At Lord's: Middlesex v Derbyshire match drawn. Derbyshire 257 and 208-3 declared (W. D'Souza 84 no. A. Rollins 72); Middlesex 174 and 130-4 (M. Ramprakash 75 no.). Middlesex 4 points, Derbyshire 6.

At Hove: Sussex v Gloucestershire match drawn. Gloucestershire 202 and 380-7 declared (A. Wright 139, M. Alleyne 91, G. Hodgson 52); Sussex 482-7 declared (W. Athey 163 no., F. Stephenson 106, I. Salisbury 74, N. Phillips 50 no.). Sussex, 8 points, Gloucestershire 3.

At Taunton: Somerset beat Yorkshire by seven wickets. Yorkshire 418 and 197-8 declared (M. Bevan 73; Mushaq Ahmed 4-56); Somerset 351-5 declared and 261-3 (M. Lawwell 111, R. Horden 80 no.). Somerset 22 points, Yorkshire 4.

At Worcester: Worcestershire beat Surrey by 134 runs. Worcestershire 204 and 285-7 declared (G. Hick 120, T. Curtis 52); Surrey 183 and 152 (A. Stewart 50). Worcestershire 21 points, Surrey 4.

At Nottingham: Nottinghamshire beat Essex by 16 runs. Nottinghamshire 314 and 274-5 declared (M. Downman 73, C. Cairns 68 no.; P. Such 4-57); Essex 301 and 271 (N. Hussain 106; J. Hindson 5-105). Nottinghamshire 23 points, Essex 7.

County Championship Table

Team	P	W	L	Draw	Points
Nottingham	5	4	1	0	17
Worcestershire	5	4	1	0	17
Kent	6	3	2	1	13
Middlesex	4	3	1	0	12
Leicestershire	4	3	1	0	12
Gloucestershire	5	3	2	0	12
Sussex	5	3	2	0	12
Derbyshire	5	3	2	0	12
Yorkshire	5	3	2	0	12
Essex	5	3	2	0	12
Surrey	5	3	2	0	12
Nottinghamshire	4	2	1	1	11
Warwickshire	4	2	1	1	11
Shropshire	4	2	1	1	11
Gloucestershire	4	2	1	1	11
Worcestershire	4	2	1	1	11

Rise Hi'ers lower boom on Zions tours

YITZHAK ATKIN

RISE HI' exploded for six runs in the first inning and never looked back as they downed Zions Tours 19-6 in The Jerusalem Post Softball League. Greg Hamburg had a 3-run homer and 6 RBIs and Ethan Harrow contributed at the bat with 3 RBIs and pulled some defensive gems at shortstop. For the 2-men, Stan Schorger and Blair Portnoy hit round-trippers.

In other action, the Maccabees Tigers beat Dan Schneider Sports 9-5 behind the hurling of Ari Kanterewicz, Ma'ale Adumim shut the door on Azek Glomer 15-0 as Les Krieger pitched a shutout. Dan Schneider came back to whip the Shomrat Cubs 7-3 on Mark Leventhal's mound work, and Norman's American Steakhouse took Kalia Pistoia 12-9 behind Pinny Rotter's base-clearing triple and Daniel Solomon's 4-for-5 performance.

Rockets: 'Win one for Clyde'

GALVESTON (AP) — In just four months, Clyde Drexler has gone from an unhappy player on a team headed nowhere to a revitalized star rocketing toward an NBA title.

It's safe to say no one in Houston wants a championship more than Clyde the Glide.

"Win one for Clyde" has become a common theme among his teammates as they work out at the edge of the Gulf of Mexico in preparation for a return trip to the NBA Finals.

"The thing is they know I'm hungrier than they are," Drexler said. "They were on the team last year and they have a ring. They know I don't have one and I really want one."

If Drexler was to write a script for a movie "Escape from Portland," it couldn't have come out any better than this:

He demanded to be traded and, on Valentine's Day, he's sent back to his hometown of Houston to be reunited with the superstar center who was his college teammate.

He struggled at first to fit in with his new teammates and the team is on the brink of elimination when it finally came together and made an incredible run to the finals.

"When you have good intentions, and you work hard, you never know what's going to happen," Drexler said. "Sometimes things work out."

There were many doubts when the Rockets sent Otis Thorpe to Portland for Drexler and Tracy

Murray. Houston was giving up its best rebounder, a main contributor to its 1994 championship.

"When I first heard about the trade, I wasn't too pleased about it," the Rockets' Mario Elie said. "Otis was a part of our team. He wasn't just a basketball player. He was a good friend of mine."

Coach Rudy Tomjanovich said there were too many reasons to make the trade. Drexler is an elite player. He has a low-key personality that would make him easier to fit in, and Houston is home, he's a former teammate and friend of Olajuwon and he's been close to winning a championship twice before.

Drexler didn't fit in right away, Robert Horry said. "It's going to take some time for guys to adjust," Horry said. "He's not used to our players and we're not used to what he likes to run."

Drexler was so low-key off the court Horry couldn't believe it.

"It's so funny, he used to speak to me and I'd be like 'What?' because I couldn't hear him," Horry said. "He talked so softly. I'm just now getting used to it. I have to get up real close to listen to him."

Olajuwon said the public Drexler is the same person he is in private, and, at age 32, the two are glad to be trying to win a championship, a goal that eluded them in college.

"We understand one another. There's mutual respect since college," Olajuwon said. "We're great friends. I can't ask for any more."

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Red Cross won't bargain for Israeli MiAs

BATSHEVA TSUR

THE International Committee of the Red Cross would refuse to bargain for Israeli prisoners of war, dead or alive, in contacts with the Lebanese because this contradicts accepted international procedure, ICRC President Cornelio Sommaruga said yesterday.

Sommaruga was speaking after a three-hour meeting with family members of Israeli MiAs, some of whom also met with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl yesterday during a flurry of diplomatic activity on the MiAs.

During the meeting with Sommaruga, Yona Baumei passed on new information "recently received from a certain area in Lebanon" about his son, Zacharia, and the other Sultan Ya'acoub MiAs in the hope that the Red Cross could verify it. Baumei said that this information contradicts the claims by PA Chairman Yasser Arafat that all the soldiers are dead.

Baumei is due to meet with senior Israeli military sources today to discuss the information, which he says was obtained through private channels.

Sommaruga told Tami Arad, wife of missing Israeli navigator Ron Arad, that he has a watch on which are engraved the names of his six children, "but when I look at it I remember my seventh, Ron Arad."

Sommaruga, here as a guest of the Israel Council for Foreign Relations and the UN Association in Israel, said: "We will do what we can to help the families, but there are great difficulties in this part of the world, especially with the different factions in Lebanon."

Sommaruga held out some hope for some. The Red Cross head promised to intervene with Hamas leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin who is jailed in Israel, in an effort to have the body of Ilan Sa'adon, kidnapped and murdered inside Israel, returned, Israel Radio reported.

Other parents were reportedly very critical of the international body's steps until now.

Last night Sommaruga reiterated his "compassion for the millions of victims of the Shoah...and the other millions who perished in World War II. Our failure to speak out at that time was a moral defeat."

Kohl, who also met with Arad's family, reportedly said that German investigations into Arad's whereabouts had not revealed anything new. Germany had tried to get information on Arad's whereabouts at Israel's request.

Members of other MIA families said they were waiting to hear whether the chancellor would meet with them during his visit.



Hundreds of Palestinians demonstrate yesterday in Beitunya, near Ramallah, demanding they be allowed to return to the villages of Beit Nuba, Umwas, and Yahu, in the Latrun region, which they abandoned 28 years ago, during the Six Day War. (Khaled Zighan)

Defense burden a third higher than thought

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE country's defense burden is about a third higher than previously thought, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday.

A committee, headed by central bank research director Lior Meridor, found that defense costs in 1993 were NIS 4.3 billion higher than the Central Bureau of Statistics' published figures. The defense burden actually reached NIS 18.5b. or 14.3 percent of the gross domestic product.

The committee, which included representatives of the Bank of Israel, the Treasury, the defense establishment, and the Central Bureau of Statistics, recommended changes in the calculations used to estimate the defense burden which from now on will be included in the bureau's figures.

Despite the changes, the committee estimated that the basic

trend for defense spending did not change. During the mid-1970s, the defense burden shot up and in the past 10 years it has been gradually easing.

The additional cost of defense comes from the following sources:

The economic value of conscription, now includes the cost to the economy of delaying the

soldiers' entry into the job market. The economic value of reserve duty includes overall wages, not only the National Insurance Institute payments. The new figures also take into account the cost of those injured in the course of military service. Expenditures for building bomb shelters and other civil defense expenses, as well as half of the emergency fuel and medical stockpile, are also included.

Justice Ministry preparing bill authorizing Supreme Court to sit as constitutional court

EVELYN GORDON

THE Supreme Court would be authorized to sit as a constitutional court, rather than another court being established for this purpose, according to a bill being prepared by the Justice Ministry.

Currently, any court can declare a law to be unconstitutional. Under the Justice Ministry bill, however, lower courts could declare a law unconstitutional only for the purposes of a specific case.

The ruling would not have general applicability unless made by the Supreme Court, either as the result of an appeal or as the result

of a petition to the High Court of Justice.

The ministry had originally considered an alternative idea, whereby if a constitutional question arose, the lower court would halt its proceedings while the Supreme Court decided the constitutional issue.

However, Justice Minister David Liba'i rejected this proposal, saying it would encourage empty constitutional claims by anyone who wanted to delay a trial, as well as overburdening the Su-

preme Court.

According to Justice Ministry spokeswoman Etti Eshed, the ministry is still working on the bill, and has therefore not yet formulated a definitive opinion as to how many justices would have to sit on a panel to declare a law unconstitutional.

The ministry is reportedly leaning towards a requirement of nine justices.

A private member's bill on the subject, which has already passed its preliminary reading in the

Knesset, states that either nine or 11 justices would be needed for this purpose.

Liba'i denied a claim raised on Israel Radio yesterday that the Justice Ministry bill would upset the religious, saying the current situation was even worse.

"Today, any magistrate's court or any district court can invalidate a law passed by the Knesset if it doesn't conform to the requirements of the Basic Laws," he said.

"This is a situation so absurd that no reasonable man, secular or religious, could accept it."

WEATHER

Location	High	Low
Haifa	18-27	16-22
Tiberias	16-22	14-21
Afula	17-25	14-21
Samarit	14-27	11-23
Tel Aviv	17-25	14-21
Jerusalem	14-27	11-23
Beersheba	16-30	13-24
Dead Sea	24-35	14-21
Eilat	25-39	22-34

Forecast: No change in temperature.

AROUND THE WORLD

	LOW	HIGH	PRECIP.
Americas	59	68	10
Europe	59	68	10
Asia	59	68	10
Africa	59	68	10
Australia	59	68	10
Antarctica	59	68	10
Arctic	59	68	10
Atlantic	59	68	10
Indian	59	68	10
Pacific	59	68	10
Mediterranean	59	68	10
Black Sea	59	68	10
Red Sea	59	68	10
Yellow Sea	59	68	10
Korea	59	68	10
Japan	59	68	10
China	59	68	10
India	59	68	10
South America	59	68	10
Central America	59	68	10
Caribbean	59	68	10
North America	59	68	10
South America	59	68	10
Central America	59	68	10
Caribbean	59	68	10
North America	59	68	10

Hassidic rabbi and assistant charged with molestation

TOM TUGEND
LOS ANGELES

A RESPECTED hassidic rabbi and his assistant have been charged with sexually abusing a 15-year-old girl last week during an overnight flight here from Australia. The accused are Rabbi Israel Grunwald of Brooklyn, a leader of the Hungarian Pupa Hassidim, and his assistant, Yehuda Friedlander, both 44.

Following a hearing last Thursday, US Magistrate Judge Carolyn Turchin released Grunwald on \$10,000 bail, and he immediately flew to New York. He is scheduled to return for a preliminary hearing on June 21.

Friedlander remained in detention over Shabbat and Shavuot, despite Egers' protests. He is being held pending clarification over the disposition of a 1991 arrest in New York state, in which he was charged with a sexual offense. He is to appear today for a bail hearing.

A nine-page affidavit submitted to the court by an FBI agent alleges a number of occurrences during the United Air Lines overnight flight. The girl, an American traveling alone, accused Grunwald of leaning across an empty seat and, following some conversation, touching her neck and fondling her breasts.

At some point, Friedlander exchanged seats with Grunwald, and while the cabin lights were dimmed, Friedlander allegedly groped and fondled the girl's private parts and breast for some five to eight minutes, the complaint charged.

The teenager told authorities that she tried to fend off the advances but was too embarrassed to call for help. However, a woman passenger observed the alleged incident, talked to the girl and then notified the flight crew, which radioed a report to authorities.

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis Chance draw, the lucky cards were: 10 of spades, queen of hearts, ace of diamonds and king of clubs.

Koren to undergo further observation

HANIEL Koren, 21, the soldier who two weeks ago shot up St. Anthony's Church in Jaffa, was sent for an additional seven days of psychiatric observation by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Since his arrest directly after the shooting, Koren has been in

Abarbanel Mental Hospital. The newly observant Koren told police he carried out the shooting to protest what he called "idol worship." He did not mean to injure anyone in the church, he said. He also claimed that he was in full possession of his faculties when he carried out the shooting.

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Wednesday June 14 THE JORDANIAN BORDER OF PEACE
Led by Menahem Markus, Geographer from the Nature Reserves, we'll see history in the making. We'll tour the border region now the center of cooperative efforts, the Sheikh Hussein Bridge - bombed in '46 and now rebuilt, Tirat Zvi, Gaon Hayarden, Kikar Hayarden, Habitanot, the observation post of Ramat Gader - meeting place of the borders of Israel, Jordan and Syria, the confluence of the Yarmuk and Jordan rivers and more, much more.
Price: NIS 145

Sunday June 18 IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE SANHEDRIN
The Bar Kochba revolt failed, the Jerusalem Center was destroyed, 600,000 Jews died, thousands were forced into slavery. A new center arose in the Galilee, in Usha, Shefar'am, Zippori and Tiberias. Led by archaeologist Motti Aviam, we'll tour Beit Shearim, Zippori and other significant sites. NIS 150

Wednesday June 21 THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING
Some say, "It's music frozen in time." The architecture of public buildings should be a reflection of the society in which it is born. Is it so? We'll also visit the Mormon University, Hebrew University Mt. Scopus campus, and the new Jerusalem Town Hall complex. Lunch.
Tour Guide: Architect David Kroyanker NIS 140

Monday June 26 THE STORIES OF SAFAED
When the Ari, Reb Yitzhak Luria, walked through Safed's narrow streets, not a day passed without a miracle occurring. Today, we go with historian Israel Shalem a guide who really knows how to recount the stories, to pass on the special atmosphere, the tastes and the smells. We'll visit the Jewish quarter, the "sleeping spring," the Abolav synagogue, Nahal Amud and more. NIS 145.

Wednesday June 28 JERUSALEM BY NIGHT
This is a different tour. All night bakeries, davening in Mea Shearim in the early hours, tomorrow's Post as it comes off the press, a tour of Angel bakeries, the Midrachov at midnight, the capital lit up from the promenade and a special - tour of Minharot Hakotel, the hidden part of the Western Wall. Incl. dinner at the Culinarium in the Cardo, to dine as the Romans did. Tour limited to 30 persons.
Tour Guide: Carol Ann Bernheim NIS 190.

10% OFF WHEN YOU BOOK ALL FIVE TOURS
The tour price includes transportation from Jerusalem or Tel Aviv and return, entrance to all sites, background lectures and on-the-spot explanations, and lunch. Pickup and return, drop-off along the route when possible and arranged beforehand.

Reservations and further information:
SHORASHIM, POB 7588, 14 Rehov Abarbanel, Rehavia, Jerusalem, 91074.
Tel 02-666231 (9:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.)
Ask for Romit or Tami.

Jerusalem Municipality Religious Culture Department

Religious Book Week

The special, central Religious Book Week, for the entire Haredi population of Jerusalem

will open: Thursday, June 8, in the Center 1 plaza.
It will close: Friday, June 16.

Opening Hours:

Sunday - Thursday, 4-10 p.m., Men only: 9-11 p.m.
Friday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
Saturday, 9-11 p.m., Men only: 10-11 p.m.

Participating:

Religious booksellers from all over Israel, publishers, and distributors of books and videos. Thousands of religious books, of types never seen before, will be offered at discount prices, at dozens of sales stands.

Haredi residents of Jerusalem are invited.

Public Relations Department

LIBI - The Fund for Strengthening Israel's Defense

Ness Ziona in Support of Libi

A festive event was held recently at Hechal Hatarbut, Ness Ziona, the proceeds going to the Libi Fund. Mr. Yossi Shabo, the Mayor of Ness Ziona, Mr. Shaul Romano, the Deputy Mayor, and Aluf Ze'ev Livneh, O.C. Combined Ground Forces Command were present. The Libi Fund thanks all who helped, and particularly Mrs. Prina Romano, the head of the Ness Ziona Friends of the Libi Fund, for her initiative and organizing efforts. Libi also thanks the residents of Ness Ziona, for their support.



Libi Fund Chairman Aluf (Res.) Danny Matt, handing Mrs. Prina Romano a certificate of appreciation.

LIBI - The Fund for Strengthening Israel's Defense
17 Rehov Arania, 64734, Israel
Tel. 03-6975183, 03-256206, 03-5695610

High Court petition seeks 'justice' in 12th-grade math test

EVELYN GORDON

SOME of this year's 12th-graders are being unfairly punished because last year's class cheated, a petition to the High Court of Justice charged yesterday.

The petition is challenging the Education Ministry's decision to make 12th-graders in Ramle's Yigal Allon High School take the matriculation exam (bagrut) in mathematics, even though students in the rest of the country will be exempt. It was filed by four parents with children in the school, on behalf of the entire parents' committee.

Under an experimental program started by the Education Ministry this year, all 12th-graders were to have been exempt from taking two matriculation exams. The subjects, chosen by lottery, are mathematics and citizenship.

In January, however, the ministry informed Yigal Allon High School that its students would not be exempted from these exams, because Yigal Allon stu-

dents had been caught cheating on their matriculation exams last year. Later, the ministry softened its decree by saying the students could skip the citizenship exam, but since most of them had taken this exam in 11th grade anyway, this made little practical difference.

The petition, prepared by attorney Haim Misgav, charged that by this decision, the ministry is punishing this year's class for the sins of last year's students. This, Misgav argued, is gross injustice.

Furthermore, the petition said, since students were first notified of the change in plans in January, they have not had sufficient time to prepare for the exam.

Finally, it argued, the timing of the exam makes it difficult for the students to prepare for their other exams. The first section of the mathematics exam is three days after the physics exam and three days before the one in bible, while the second section is five days after the bible exam.

ON VIDEO

FAIR SKIES

THE STORY OF THE ISRAEL AIR FORCE

DOKO

The Story of the Israel Air Force

Daring. Sensational. Professional - the Israel Air Force. This fascinating video tells its story from 1948, when it came into being, till today. The Sinai Campaign, the Six Day War, Yom Kippur War, Lebanon, Entebbe, the raid on the Iraqi atomic reactor, the Lavi project, pilotless aircraft - they are all vividly depicted, along with detailed explanations of the different types of aircraft, weaponry and pilot-training, which together form the incredible I.A.F. machine.

Running time - 60 minutes

Suggested Price: \$29.95

JP Special: NIS 59.00

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